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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 1, 1972 No. 5123

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* NATIONAL *
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RURAL ECONOMY

Strengthen Leadership, Make Rational Arrangements and Energetically Develop Multiple Undertakings

by

The Party Committee of Tao Hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 17, 1972)

Our hsien at the slope of the Tup'angling Mountains lying on the Hunan-Kwangsi border is an area equally divided between mountainous and hilly areas with favorable conditions for the development of multiple undertakings. After the establishment of the hsien revolutionary committee, the leadership at various levels conducted penetrating investigations and studies, vigorously waged class struggle and line struggle and energetically unfolded a mass campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture." The guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" was resolutely carried out. Simultaneously with the energetic development of grain production, unified plans were made for the development of multiple undertakings by exploiting local resources. A year-to-year bumper harvest was reaped in agriculture.

In 1971, though hit by a drought lasting over 150 days and threatened with serious insect pests, the hsien still chalked up an overall bumper harvest. Total grain output surpassed the highest level in history, around 10 percent more than that in 1970. Sugar cane, peanut, tea oil, tangerines, etc., showed a relatively big-margin increase in production. Income from multiple undertakings accounted for 42 percent of the total from agriculture and sideline of the whole hsien. The source of capital was expanded and the collective economy strengthened. Commune members' income rose. A boost was given to the development of agricultural mechanization.

Increase Initiative in Carrying Out the Guideline "Take Grain As the Lever and Seek Overall Development"

In the implementation of the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" in our hsien, there once rose two different views. One favored the energetic development of multiple undertakings simultaneously with the proper handling of grain production. Another was for taking two separate steps--first attention to grain and then attention to economic crops. It was claimed that "with attention given to rice growing, no attention can be given to economic crops. It's difficult to grasp two fish in one hand." The two different views reflected a struggle between two different ways of thinking and two lines. The focus of struggle was whether it should be development of "one single undertaking" or all-round development in the development of agricultural production.

Could grain production and multiple undertakings be developed in an all-round manner? To raise consciousness of line struggle and unify thinking, we organized members of the leadership at various levels for a further study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Agriculture, forestry and animal breeding are interdependent, with none of them dispensable" and the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek all-round development." Such revisionist sinister trash as "Give more attention to sideline production than to agriculture" and "one single undertaking" advocated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was criticized in a penetrating manner. Everyone was led to make a serious summing-up of experience and lessons learned in relation to reality.

In the past, under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Lihsin production team of Wenchia brigade of T'angchia commune concerned itself with only grain production and not with multiple undertakings. Its grain output stayed at the same level all the time. The collective economy was also not consolidated. In 1970, vigorous efforts were directed toward class struggle and line struggle. Simultaneously with the adoption of intensified measures for grain production, sidelines, animal breeding and various economic crops were energetically developed. As a result, grain production was adequately provided with manure and funds. Some agricultural machines were bought. An effective boost was given to the development of grain production. Per-mow grain output jumped sharply to surpass the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." A rapid change was brought about in the backward features of the team. The case of Lihsin production team set us to deep thinking.

Chairman Mao taught, "The line is the lever, and when the lever is upheld, everything will fall into place." So long as the line and the orientation are in order and the Party's various politics are firmly carried out, it is not difficult to change the backward features of agricultural production. Practice shows that whenever the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" is firmly carried out, agricultural production and multiple undertakings move ahead. Whenever this guideline is contravened, agricultural production drops and multiple undertakings

will suffer. Therefore, whether the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" is firmly carried out is by no means a production problem but a line problem. Grain production and multiple undertakings are interdependent and stimulate each other, with neither of them dispensable. If multiple undertakings are dropped and sole attention is given to grain, the latter may show a momentary increase in production but in the end consolidation will be impossible. The idea calling for so-called "two separate steps"--first attention to grain and then attention to economic crops--is wrong. It represents a metaphysical viewpoint.

With awareness heightened, we further took the thorough implementation of the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" as practical action in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We strengthened leadership over multiple undertakings in a practical way. At the hsien level was established a leadership group in charge of multiple undertakings. At the ch'ü, commune, brigade and production team levels, a chief responsible person was specially designated at every level to handle the business in a concrete way. Development of multiple undertakings was put on the agenda of important business. In the study of production, grain and multiple undertakings are studied simultaneously. In the arrangement of production, simultaneous arrangements are made for grain and multiple undertakings. In a production check, grain and multiple undertakings were checked simultaneously. Twelve advanced typical examples including Shangkuan brigade and Lienhuat'ang brigade were selected as a basis for guidance given under separate categories to stimulate the gradual implementation on a solid basis of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development."

Make Overall Planning and Rational Arrangements

In the thorough implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek all-round development," we felt that "making all-round planning and rational arrangements" is an important problem. But some people held that the formulation of plans was just a problem of production arrangement. To counter such a situation, we organized cadres at various levels to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Make overall plans and strengthen leadership" and "Make proper arrangements with all factors taken into account." Everyone was made to realize that the socialist economy develops in a planned and proportionate manner. To go without a plan was to go without an orientation. Therefore, making proper plans and rational arrangements is by no means just a problem of production arrangement but one of the development of the socialist agricultural line and guideline. Only by fostering a whole-situation idea of "a chess game," making overall arrangements in line with local natural conditions and state plans, and rationally arranging for agriculture, forestry, stock-breeding, sidelines and fishing with local features in mind and seeking proper production of grain, cotton, oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar cabbage, tobacco, fruits, drugs and miscellaneous things can we lead the masses to concentrate on production in depth and breadth.

In making overall plans and rational arrangements, we paid attention to the proper handling of the following several kinds of relations:

(1) Handle correctly the relations between a part and the whole to insure fulfillment of state plans and production expansion. Chairman Mao taught us, "Promote the practice of taking the whole situation into account." Keeping an eye on interests as a whole is the basic starting point for our thorough implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." Everything that is needed by the state and can be produced locally should be energetically developed. We must resolutely fight the idea of caring for the small collective and not the whole body. In the spring of last year in the firm implementation of the cotton-growing plan, some people said that cotton involved much labor a cost and called for cutting down on cotton production. As a result, firm implementation of the cotton-growing plan was long delayed.

We held in time a study class and organized the cadres and the masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "When we make plans, do things and ponder over problems, we must bear in mind that our country has a population of 600 million." Everyone was made to realize that cotton was important industrial raw material and that proper growing of cotton according to the state plan was a need in preparing for war, a need in developing the national economy, a need in people's livelihood and also a need in support of world revolution. Through study and discussion, all unified their thinking and strengthened the whole-situation concept.

With intensified efforts toward grain production as a prerequisite, we made overall plans and general arrangements for cotton production throughout the hsien. For brigades with relatively more dry fields on hand, were established 64 cotton bases each occupying over 100 mow. Attention was given to the full development of women's role. For every brigade was set up a specialized cotton class to provide favorable conditions for increasing cotton production.

(2) Handle correctly the relations between agriculture and sideline and insist on taking agriculture as the focus and taking sidelines as a source of support for agriculture. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain the foundation of the foundation. Only with grain production developed can there be stimulation for the development of animal breeding and subsidiary production. Only with animal breeding and subsidiary production developed can grain production be stimulated in turn. We criticized the "one single undertaking" erroneous idea of sole preoccupation with agriculture and no preoccupation with sidelines--an idea that "subsidiary production is something of marginal value." The cadres and the masses were made to see the interdependent and mutually-stimulating relations between agriculture and sidelines.

With ideological enlightenment obtained, the original clash between agriculture and sidelines in their competition for labor lent itself to easy solution. In line with the principle of taking agriculture as the focus, various areas rationally set aside labor for sidelines. In the busy farming

season, labor devoted to sidelines was geared to agricultural production needs. In the slack farming season, with the proper handling of regular agricultural production assured, the number of personnel occupied with sidelines might be properly increased. Meanwhile, attention was paid to arousing the masses and tapping labor potentials to the full to increase the attendance rate. Thus we could really attain the aim of none in the family being idle and everyone working to the best of his ability. An effective boost was given to the development of agricultural and subsidiary production.

Before the great cultural revolution, Maochin brigade of Ch'iaot'ou commune high in a cold mountainous area lived on state-supplied grain from year to year. Due to grain not having "cleared the hurdle," animal breeding and sidelines were not developed. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of commune members took Tachai as an example and seriously carried out the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek all-round development." The relations between agriculture and sidelines were handled correctly. Grain output climbed up steadily. The year before last, per-mow output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." A collective stock of grain was accumulated. Commune members also had grain to spare. With the development of grain production, this brigade made great progress in the development of animal breeding and sidelines. Processing factories, electric power stations and collective pig-breeding farms were set up. The number of pigs raised by commune member families doubled. For the whole brigade, an average of one pig per mow and one ox per household was achieved. The development of animal breeding and sidelines provided manure and funds for agriculture. A stimulation was provided for increased agricultural production. Last year, the whole brigade chalked up a per-mow grain output surpassing 1,000 catties.

3. Correctly handle the relations between long-term and immediate interests and doggedly combine long-term with short-term interests, with the former serving the latter. In carrying out thoroughly the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek all-round development," we must work out a long-term plan and correctly handle the relations between immediate production and long-term production. But some comrades often set more store on the present than on the future, claiming that "water far away is no relief for thirst of the moment." In fact, with economic crops that could prove profitable only after a number of years, so long as we strengthen practical leadership and work out overall plans, we can reap the benefits after a brave fight of three or five years. In developing socialist agriculture, we must aim high and look far and keep an eye on long-term interests and take a hand in what gives immediate yields. We must combine both long-term and short-term interests and combine the energetic development of long-term construction items productive of results after a number of years with the proper development of economic crops and sidelines that yield results in the same year. We must combine long-term with short-term interests, take the former as a source of support for the latter, make rational arrangements and seek mutual stimulation.

From 1968, Hsiaohsient'ien brigade of Ch'et'ou commune on the one hand reclaimed land for a 400-odd-mow tea plantation, and on the other, planted sweet potatoes, pai-shu (Astraotylis Lancea Formalyrata) and tobacco and set up a pig-raising farm inside the plantation. Thus sweet potatoes provided fodder for pigs, and pig manure in turn provided large supplies of good-quality fertilizer for tea leaves, tobacco, etc. This was true to the aim of combining long-term with short-term interests and taking the former as a source of support for the latter.

Seriously Carry Out the Party's Policy On a Solid Basis and Give Full Play to Mass Enthusiasm

With multiple undertakings developed, agricultural production chalked up a bumper harvest from year to year. How should we promote such a very favorable situation and reap progressively larger harvests? Through practical struggle, we came to understand that to carry out seriously the Party's various rural economic policies, entrusting the masses with the Party's policies and arousing the socialist activism of the broad masses was an important guarantee for the promotion of an excellent situation and the winning of a bumper harvest in agriculture.

Therefore, we constantly went deep into the midst of communes and brigades to make investigations and studies and get at the new condition and new problems in the firm implementation of policy. In the course of investigation and study, we found a small number of cadres who had no strong regard for policy. They did things out of sheer enthusiasm, replaced policy with their own preconceptions or adopted crude work methods. This dampened mass enthusiasm.

To counter such a state of affairs, we held on a number of occasions line education study classes, organized cadres at various levels to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's writings on the relevant policies and the Party's rural economic policies. Everyone was led to review the history of two-line struggle in the countryside. Everyone's consciousness of execution of Party's policy was increased. A sharper line was drawn defining the following policies:

(1) A clear line was drawn between energetic development of multiple undertakings, with the proper handling of grain production as a prerequisite, and "emphasis on sidelines to the neglect of agriculture."

In developing multiple undertakings, we must chiefly see what orientation is being doggedly followed and what line is being toed. If multiple undertakings are divorced from the guideline of "Take grain as the lever" and emphasis is placed on sidelines to the neglect of agriculture or if agriculture is abandoned in favor of commerce, we shall stumble onto the capitalist evil road. If in line with local natural conditions and state plans, we energetically develop multiple undertakings simultaneously with the vigorous development of grain production, then we shall be walking in the direction of socialism.

After criticizing the erroneous idea of "grain production being a good risk and development of multiple undertakings a real risk," Shangkuan brigade of Shangkuan commune took up multiple undertakings in line with the guideline of "taking grain as the lever and seeking all-round development." Last year, simultaneously with the energetic expansion of the area under food crops, the brigade planted over 400 mow to sugar cane, cotton, peanuts and vegetables. An all-round bumper harvest in agriculture was reaped. Per-mow grain output reached 1,480 catties and per-mow sugar cane output 15,400 catties. For every mow one and a half live pigs were kept.

(2) A clear line was drawn between planting under state plans and "free growing."

Socialist economy is planned economy. In making arrangements for planting plans, should we seek "free growing" or planned growing? This is a major problem bearing on whether we should follow the capitalist road or the socialist road. In the spring of last year, Hsiaop'ing brigade of Ch'ingt'ang commune did not follow the state's cotton-growing plan and thought of growing more economic crops that would bring more profit. After discovering this, we led in time the cadres and masses of this brigade to unfold revolutionary mass criticism. We helped them to draw a line of distinction between "free growing" and planned growing. Their consciousness of line struggle was raised. Thus, the firm implementation of the cotton-growing plan for 328 mow was guaranteed.

(3) A clear line was drawn between the family sidelines allowed by the Party's policy and spontaneous capitalist tendencies.

Commune members' family sidelines constitute a necessary supplemental part of the socialist economy. Simultaneously with the development of sideline production, we must first energetically develop collective sidelines. Meanwhile, with the development of the collective economy guaranteed and put in a predominating position, we must encourage commune members to develop family sidelines. This plays an active role in adding to social products, improving commune members' livelihood and enlivening the rural market. Therefore, all family sidelines permitted by the Party's policy should be encouraged among commune members. No restrictions should be imposed on them where collective production is not hampered.

(4) A clear line was drawn between rational encouragement and "material incentive."

All systems of encouragement provided in the Party's policies should be considered necessary and helpful in arousing mass socialist activism and development of socialist production.

For a time, Chungp'ing brigade of Ch'ingt'ang commune abolished the system of encouragement of draft oxen breeding as a "material incentive." Later, the Party's relevant policies were studied. A line of distinction

was drawn between rational encouragement and "material incentive." The system of encouragement of draft oxen breeding was restored. This made for a rapid increase in the number of draft oxen. Now, the whole brigade had 186 draft oxen, averaging a head for every household. In the past few years other areas were also supplied with 133 draft oxen.

* * *

PUBLIC HEALTH

Penetrating Development of Patriotic Health Movement Everywhere in the Countryside

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 17, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, April 16, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions," Party organizations and revolutionary committees everywhere have strengthened leadership effectively over sanitation work in the countryside, and by relying fully on the masses and centering on the main task of each period, developed a penetrating and sustained mass patriotic health movement, constantly improved conditions of sanitation in the countryside, raised the health conditions of the masses and stimulated the development of revolution and production.

CCP Chaochou Hsien Committee Effectively Strengthens Leadership

The CCP Chaochou Hsien Committee in Heilungkiang Province has historically attached great significance to sanitation work. It has deeply realized that the patriotic health movement for the extermination of diseases advocated and led by Chairman Mao is an integral part of Chairman Mao's proletarian health line, and an important matter that concerns 700,000,000 people as well as a custom changing and epoch making revolution.

Because of that, the hsien Party committee has always raised the problem to the plane of line education in educating the leading body and mobilized all to study Chairman Mao's directives on sanitation work and to criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line pushed by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type. The hsien Party committee has also adopted realistic measures to strengthen leadership over the committee for the patriotic health movement, and various communes, production brigades and production teams have also set up their own patriotic health movement leadership groups.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have all consciously placed patriotic health work on their agenda for conscientious study, concrete planning, and periodical inspection, employed various types of forms of meetings, broadcasts, blackboard bulletins and cultural programs to propagate extensively, and by means of them to push forward the in-depth development of the patriotic health movement.

The hsien Party committee has also gone regularly into the units which have carried out sanitation work better, to sum up experience and to popularize advanced typical examples. Party organizations at various levels have also attached great importance to letting professional medical service personnel play their parts in the patriotic health movement, carried out education in ideology and political line on them and helped them to throw themselves actively into the movement.

Szunan Hsien Actively Mobilizes the Masses

During the development of the patriotic health movement, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Szunan hsien, Kweichow Province, have constantly raised the awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian health line by vigorously grasping education in ideology and political line, and actively participated in the patriotic health movement. Last year, this hsien universally held various types of study classes with participation by the broad masses of people in the countryside and towns of the whole hsien, studied conscientiously Chairman Mao's important directives on sanitation work and vigorously criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and the broad masses of people actively threw themselves into the patriotic health movement.

Leading members of the Tahopa ch'ü revolutionary committee personally took part in the mobilization and give a hand to set an example for the people. Under their guidance, the leading cadres of the various communes and production brigades in the ch'ü also went deeply among the masses carrying out propaganda work, making inspections and solving problems that existed in the patriotic health movement at the same time, and effectively propelled the development of the movement. In conjunction with afforestation and the accumulation of manure, the various communes and production brigades of this ch'ü have mobilized all the men and the women, the young as well as the old to carry out environmental sanitation, cleared and repaired drains and ditches, filled in low-lying and flooded areas, and also improved the latrines and livestock enclosures, which not only transformed the appearance of sanitation, but also accumulated a large amount of manure.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Szunan hsien, by conscientiously implementing the policy of "Prevention first" advanced by Chairman Mao, have organized the medical service personnel and sent it deep into the countryside and the factories to propagate knowledge about sanitation to the broad masses of people, and energetically developed mass activities for the prevention of common and recurrent diseases to safeguard the body and health of the people.

An-i Hsien Closely Links Production with Sanitation

In closely linking up production with the in-depth development of the spring patriotic health movement, the An-i hsien in Kiangsi Province has scored outstanding gains in effectively curbing spring epidemics and common diseases.

The CCP An-i Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, in the course of guiding the spring patriotic health movement, have first organized the broad masses of cadres and people to study Chairman Mao's directive in sanitation work, criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line of Liu Shao-ch'i and enabled everybody to realize that the development of the patriotic health movement was for the implementation of Chairman Mao's policy "put prevention first," and an important content for stimulating the development of revolution and production.

Tinghu commune of this hsien has two neighboring production brigades which in population and in farmland are almost identical. One of the production brigades, because of the fact that it has maintained each spring in linking up production development with the patriotic health movement, it not only greatly reduced the incident of sickness and increased the labor attendance rate, but owing to the development of sanitation work also accumulated a large amount of manure, and stimulated grain production. On the other hand, in the other production brigade, because of the mistaken thinking "Too busy with revolution and production to pay attention to sanitation work" that existed among some of the cadres, it failed to lead the people in developing the patriotic health movement conscientiously. Consequently, prevention against some of the diseases was not carried out in time and that had a definite effect on the labor attendance rate as well as on agricultural production.

The hsien Party committee has made use of this typical example to carry out education in the whole hsien to raise further the understanding of the broad masses of cadres and people, and whipped up a new upsurge in the spring patriotic health movement. From the early part of March to the early part of April, the whole hsien, in conjunction with farming preparations and spring planting and production, carried out assault sanitation activities in a big way, filled in all together more than 5,100 holes and low-lying places, cleared up more than 25 stagnant pools, removed a large number of latrines and animal enclosures detrimental to health, swept away rubbish and dirt, dredged and cleaned bogs, dealt with a large number of breeding places for mosquito and fly larvae, and accumulated more than 1,100,000 piculs of manure for agricultural production. In conjunction with the prevention of spring epidemics, some production teams have also organized the sanitation personnel to fumigate the houses of the commune members as well as pig pens and cattle stalls.

While developing assault type patriotic health activities, various places have also universally set up a daily routine sanitation system with the production team as a unit and succeeded in having a person in charge every moment and with everybody taking part in a share of the work. They have also maintained a major cleaning up every week and an inspection and evaluation every half month to insure the normal development of sanitation work in the countryside.

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TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Consistent Fine Quality and High Yield Annually of Cured Tobacco in Hsiangch'eng Hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, April 10, 1972) In implementing the directive of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" advanced by Chairman Mao, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Hsiangch'eng hsien, Honan Province, has correctly dealt with the relation between grain and tobacco production, and for the past several years while scoring bumper harvests in grain, have also reaped good harvests in the production of cured tobacco. In 1971, the average per-mow yield of grain in this hsien amounted to 497 catties, and of the 120,000 mow planted to tobacco, the average per-mow yield was 320 catties, of which some 73 percent was medium and fine grade tobacco, setting a new high record for cured tobacco in the history of Hsiangch'eng hsien.

Vigorously Grasp Line Education, Carry Out the Plan for Planting of Grain and Tobacco

Hsiangch'eng hsien is one of the main cured tobacco production centers in Honan Province. Since last winter and spring this year, Hsiangch'eng hsien has extensively developed line education, conscientiously summed up experience and implemented the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside. On the basis of the needs of the state, rational arrangements have been made for the allocation of grain and tobacco production which enabled the planting target for more than 120,000 mow of spring tobacco to be handed down in time to the production brigades.

When carrying out the planting plan for grain and tobacco, the leading members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee personally go to the basic level to settle down at selected spots. They have also organized a dozen or so investigation teams to visit different types of communes and production teams for investigation and study. In their investigation they have discovered that while arranging for the planting plan for grain and tobacco, some of the people suggested planting more grain and less tobacco, for they thought that "it is not important whether tobacco is grasped or not as long as grain is grasped well. It would be easier to explain to the upper level and easier to make arrangements with the lower level and everybody would be pleased." Some of the communes and production brigades even one-sidedly extended the planting area for sweet potato by encroaching on the planting area for tobacco. There were also people who thought that "since there have been bumper harvests of grain for a number of years, that should be enough to meet the need. In order to make more money, it is still necessary to plan more tobacco."

The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, by means of a conscientious analysis and study, felt that unless such thinking was settled, it would not be possible to deal correctly with the relation

between grain and tobacco production. They must propagate extensively among the masses the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round production" in relation to the education in line and deal correctly with the relation between grain and tobacco production. From the top to the bottom, within the sphere of the hsien, study classes for line education are held at every level, and looking back on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the relation between grain and tobacco, they study over again Chairman Mao's policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round production."

In line education, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have also summed up and popularized the several years of experience of Hsiaochangchuang production brigade of Shihlipu commune in taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round production and in dealing correctly with the relation between grain and tobacco production and bringing about twin harvests in grain and tobacco. This production brigade has only slightly more than six fen of land per capita. In the past, there were those who said, "A single fen of land, even though planted to gold bean, could not produce enough for food" and suggested the carrying out of free planting. Consequently the tendency toward capitalism was developed, production fell, and yearly the commune members had to rely on the state for grain and on loans for agricultural construction.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, this production brigade has developed a "learn from Tachai" mass movement, firmly implemented the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," made reasonable arrangements for the planting areas of grain and tobacco and practiced scientific farming. Consequently the average per-mow yield of grain for consecutive years has topped 1,000 catties, and the per-mow yield of tobacco averaged more than 400 catties. For six consecutive years, people of the brigade have not only become self-sufficient in grain but have also sold 360,000 catties of grain to the state, retained more than 90,000 catties for reserve grain in the collective and sold more than 348,000 catties of tobacco leaves to the state. At present, because of the vigorous development of collective economy in this production brigade, the livelihood of the commune members is constantly improving. The popularization of this typical experiment has enabled the broad masses of cadres and commune members to further raise their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the Right during the arrangement of planting plans for grain and tobacco.

In order to mobilize the activism of the broad masses of commune members, Hsiangch'eng hsien also seriously examined conditions in the implementation of various Party policies in line education. When a leading member of the hsien Party committee was settling down at a spot at the basic level, he discovered some of the production brigades in making distributions were unable to deal correctly with the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and under increased production at the end of the year did not increase the income of the commune members. At the same time there also appeared the illogical phenomenon of equal work for men and

women but unequal pay and even though production brigade cadres, barefoot doctors and broadcasting personnel took part in labor less, still their work points were higher, and because of that the activism of the commune members was affected.

The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee attached great importance to this problem and immediately carried out investigation in more than a dozen different types of communes and production brigades, held meetings for principal cadres of communes and production brigades, and studied the relevant general and specific policies of the Party. At the same time, by mobilizing the masses commune by commune and production brigade by production brigade, they implemented the Party's policy on distribution correctly and mobilized the activism of the cadres and the commune members.

Apply the Philosophical Thinking of Chairman Mao To Create Fine Quality and High Yield in Tobacco

In the course of correctly dealing with grain and tobacco production, Hsiangch'eng hsien has resolved two outstanding contradictions. One is the struggle between grain and tobacco for land, for fertilizer and for labor, and the other is the "long existing big trouble" problem of the so-called problem of "fine quality could not be combined with high yield, and high yield could not be combined with fine quality" that all along could not be solved in tobacco production.

In the course of solving these two contradictions, the broad masses of cadres and commune members of Hsiangch'eng hsien conscientiously studied such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and by means of integrating theory with practice, analyzed and solved the contradictions. They analyzed the contradiction of the struggle between grain and tobacco for land, for fertilizer and for labor,and realized that grain production was the principal aspect of the contradiction. The commune members, taking Tachai as example, struggled against nature and the elements, energetically improved production condition and raised the unit area production of grain. They practiced "five changings and one extending," that is, "changing from single cropping to intercropping and double cropping, changing from low-yield produce to high-yield produce, changing from dry field to paddy fields, changing from the old farming system to intensive planting, changing from poor seed strain to fine seed strain and energetically extending the area of the irrigated fields to increase grain production.

After the adoption of these reforms, the production of grain rapidly increased. For example, by intercropping maize on more than 100,000 mow of sweet potato the hsien was able to increase by this single item alone more than 10,000,000 catties a year in food grain. With the increase in grain production there no longer is a struggle with tobacco for land,for fertilizer and for labor, and that has supplied a favorable condition for tobacco production. The development of tobacco production has also supplied capital for grain production. For the past five years the income from tobacco has

amounted to more than JMP20,000,000. The hsien has made use of this capital for the setting up of "five-small" factories, effectively supported agricultural production and stimulated the yearly increase of grain and tobacco production.

Regarding the problem of the contradiction between the quantity and quality of tobacco production, leading members of the hsien have also carried out a conscientious analysis. High yield is not only demanded by tobacco production but also fine quality which could only be achieved by processing and curing. To achieve high yield, plentiful water and fertilizer are required before the leaves could grow broad and thick. However, broad leaves with too high a water content, upon curing would invariably turn into a pile of black leaves. In contrast, the yield of small and thin leaves was low, yet they nevertheless could be cured into tobacco of a golden yellow color. Because of that, some of the people regarded the contradiction between the quantity and the quality of tobacco leaves as an "incurable disease" defying solution.

Actually could high yield as well as fine quality in tobacco production be obtained? Ch'iaochuang production brigade of Shantoutien commune, by means of studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, got rid of their superstitions, emancipated their thinking, and through repeated practice, eventually solved this contradiction to set an example for the whole hsien. A scientific experiment team consisting of cadres, old peasants and technical personnel from the production brigade, after experiments and conscientious analyses, realized that shorter plants with smaller leaves and lower water content possessed many favorable factors for curing the golden tobacco leaves and taller plants with large and thicker leaves and higher water content possessed many unfavorable factors for curing these leaves. Everybody said, "In roasting and curing, the leaves themselves possessed inner factors for turning golden. In the past the inability to cure the leaves golden was mainly because external conditions were unsuitable." Therefore they were determined to create conditions for flue-curing the leaves golden.

Party member and poor peasant Ch'iao Ho-fa, together with comrades of the scientific research team, braved the high 50 to 60 degree centigrade temperature in the curing barn to observe the change in the leaves, and after more than 30 observations, made a summing up and finally discovered that the main cause affecting the quality of curing was due to the poor installation of moisture removing equipment in the flue-curing barn. A flue-curing barn must hold more than 3,000 catties of green leaves at a time, and after the curing, only slightly more than 300 catties of dried leaves are left. In other words, more than 3,000 catties of water evaporated and turned into steam which must be removed from the curing barn. Because of the improper functioning of the moisture removing equipment, the water which could not be removed caused the leaves to turn black. After the cause was discovered, they carried out a complete innovation on the flue-curing barn.

Following that, they again discovered through investigation another cause affecting the fine quality and high yield of tobacco. The locality was constantly beset by spring freeze, summer drought and autumn rain, and

they caused delays in the cultivation of tobacco seedlings and transplanting, and by the time harvesting and curing came, it would invariably be the time of autumn rain. Because of the great difference in temperature between the day and the night, the fire in the flue-curing barn was harder to control, and all this increased the difficulty of curing.

In the light of such a condition, the comrades laid emphasis on grasping the word "early." By grasping the cultivation of seedlings, the transplanting and the harvesting and curing early, and by advancing the season for farming, they were able to complete the harvesting and curing of tobacco before the autumn rain and avoided the unfavorable weather.

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thoughts, Ch'iaochuang production team, by means of repeated practice and conscientious summing up, has finally discovered the rules for securing fine quality and high yield of tobacco. Leading members of the team have summed up the following rules: Grasp the word "early" and strive to take the initiative by flue-curing more leaves; grasp the internal cause by growing and popularizing fine strains; and grasp the key link by carrying out innovations on the flue-curing barns. After these measures were adopted, bumper harvests were reaped in tobacco production year after year and fine quality was also achieved. Last year, the average yield of tobacco per mow in the whole production brigade reached 480 catties of which fine and medium leaves accounted for 94 percent.

The CCP Hsiangch'eng Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee are grasping the typical example of Ch'iaochuang, and by means of such methods as holding study classes, convening on-the-spot meetings, inviting people in and sending people out as well as giving report-making tours to popularize their experience have mobilized the broad masses of cadres and people in the whole hsien to learn from the far-away Tachai and the nearby Ch'iaochuang. On the basis of the experience of Ch'iaochuang, the whole hsien has grasped the word "early" and flue-cured more leaves. Then, by cultivating and popularizing fine strains they have brought about an improvement in the fine strain. The hsien has also made innovations on all the 11,000 old-fashioned flue-curing barns. Such measures have effectively stimulated the production of cured tobacco in the hsien and new achievements in fine quality and high yield are continuing to be scored.

At present, the broad masses of cadres and people in Hsiangch'eng hsien are actively carrying out spring planting and production well in accordance with the planting plan for grain and tobacco.

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YOUNG WORKERS

Northeast China Lubricant Mill Trains Young Workers

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 18, 1972)

the party committee and revolutionary committee of the northeast china kirin lubricant mill pay great attention to giving political and technical education to young workers.

of the more than 300 new workers in the past few years, 10 have become communist party members, 50 have joined the communist youth league, 42 have been elected as mill or workshop leading cadres and over 90 per cent are skilled workers.

the mill has been self-reliant since its establishment in 1958 when one cadre and 12 workers started the enterprise with three cauldrons in a mat shed.

production kept expanding and many young workers were taken on. they now account for 76 per cent of the mill's labour force. the leadership strives to train them to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat by imbuing them with the fine qualities of the working class.

one way is education in ideology and political line. the mill always holds study classes for new-comers to familiarize them with the inner-party struggle between the two lines and the mill's work style right from the beginning. it has linked the education with the struggle and their thinking so that the young workers can distinguish chairman mao's marxist-leninist line from the anti-marxist-leninist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this raises their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

veteran workers help with this. a young worker once led a group in doing a rush job. he put so much stress on speed that he ignored the wasting of lubricant. a veteran worker noticed this and got the young people to recover the waste. he told them how the workers value every drop of grease when they had only three cauldrons. this was a good lesson to the young people and they began to practise economy and frugality more consciously.

measures were adopted to help the young workers become skilled quickly. veterans were asked to tell of their own experience and determination to learn for the revolution. theoretical knowledge was combined with practice. as a result of the help given by the leadership and veteran workers, many young workers have become part of the backbone in production.

FARM WORK FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Young People from Shanghai in Countryside

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 18, 1972)

educated young people from china's largest city of shanghai are maturing into a new force for building socialist agriculture after they settled down in mountain areas and the countryside.

large numbers of junior and senior middle school leavers have in the past three years gone to the rural areas of heilungkiang, kirin, anhwei, yunnan, inner mongolia, kiangsi, kweichow and other provinces and autonomous regions in response to chairman mao's great call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and learned modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. several thousands have been admitted to the communist party and the communist youth league. many have been elected leading members of party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels.

rural cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants welcomed these young people from shanghai, and did a good job of re-educating them. local party organizations set up special groups in charge of this work. those who were most oppressed in the old society and have high political consciousness were selected to live, work, and study with the young people. these veteran peasants helped the young people learn the work and took good care of their daily needs. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "class struggle is the main subject young people must learn", the local party organizations and peasants attached primary importance to educating the young people in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and revolutionary traditions so as to train them into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the no. 2 production team of a people's commune in inner mongolia recalled the class struggle in the village and the brutal exploitation by the landlords in the old society for the educated young people the day after they arrived. this raised their consciousness of class struggle. they joined the commune members in criticizing the plot of a handful of unreformed landlords and rich peasants to discourage educated young people from settling in the countryside. the young people played a positive role in the team's revolutionary movements and in production.

peasants of a production brigade in the former revolutionary base area of chingkang mountains in kiangsi province did their best to help the educated young people to carry forward the revolutionary tradition nurtured by chairman mao. they often told the young people how they, under the leadership of chairman mao, had heroically fought the kuomintang reactionaries under hard conditions. the young people, wearing straw-sandals, were led along

mountainous roads to historic spots where chairman mao worked during the revolutionary war years.

the poor and lower-middle peasants helped the young people transform their world outlook. in the light of the three great revolutionary movements, they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, including "stay in the countryside for a while and go back to the town gilded" and "study in order to climb". this fortified their determination to strike root in the countryside for the revolution.

they organize themselves into spare-time propaganda teams to publicize mao tsetung thought, party policies and exemplary deeds of poor and lower-middle peasants. they also help villagers to become literate.

they are members of scientific experimental groups to help raise farm yields. a group of shanghai young people now in yunnan province joined peasants in selecting good seed, popularizing new farming methods and preventing plant diseases. the team had good harvests two years running. their efforts to improve farm tools won praise from commune members. another group of eight in kirin province made instruments to measure the flow of a mountain stream in preparation for building a hydro-electric power station. with help from a department in shanghai, they made a small power generator. completion of the power station helped the village transform natural conditions.

young people from shanghai have become peasants familiar with farm work, bare-foot doctors, tractor drivers, agro-technicians, electricians or school teachers.

SPORTS SCHOOL

Peking's Sparetime Sports School for Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

tens of thousands of young sports enthusiasts in the capital's primary and middle schools have received training at the peking sparetime sports school since its establishment in 1958.

it has trained some who have become outstanding sportsmen.

the peking sparetime sports school has worked in line with chairman mao's teaching "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture".

the school has a well-equipped gymnasium with a floor space of over 1,000 square metres. gymnastics, traditional boxing and fencing, basketball and other games are played

there. it also has an outdoor swimming unit that includes a wading pool, a children's swimming pool, a competition pool and a diving pool. there are a table tennis room with 15 tables and 24 sports grounds for basketball, volleyball, football, track and field events, and ice sports. the equipment is suited to the varying ages of the trainees.

some 60 coaches teach different kinds of sports and pay close attention to the special features of teenagers and children. they teach by demonstration and in diverse ways to help the students acquire the skills easily and make rapid progress. the school often arranges for the students to watch the practice and performances of outstanding sportsmen.

the sports school helps primary and middle schools promote mass sports activities. it chooses some schools as training centres and runs short-term classes for selected trainees. this is convenient to the students and deepens their interest in sports. teachers and students welcome the arrangements made.

peking no. 6 middle school is a volleyball training centre and two coaches often visit there. this has made volleyball popular in the school. each class has its own volleyball team and matches are often played between classes or grades. almost all the students can play volleyball, although their skill varies. the school team came out runner-up in a citywide volleyball tournament last year.

the spare-time sports school has established some 100 such training centres. more than 4,000 students attended 210 short-term training courses at these centres last year.

the great cultural revolution helped foster a proletarian approach to sports among coaches and students. the revisionist line of putting prizes and skill first was repudiated. the watchwords today are: "build up health for the sake of the revolution"; "friendship first, competition second". the students give exhibitions at factories, communes and army barracks on holidays.

training in the spare-time sports school fits in well with school education. the coaches keep in close contact with the schools and the families of the students. they pay attention to the students' ideological and intellectual development as well as their physical growth.

RURAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

Minority Nationality Commune Builds Small Hydro-Electric Stations

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 17, 1972)

the minority tung people in a remote mountain people's commune in south china have built with their own hands 31 small hydro-electric power stations and installed many pumps. before liberation, they used pine torches for lighting and tilled the land by the primitive slash and burn method. now, practically all the households have electric lights and their farmland has been turned into productive irrigated fields.

this commune is the touchiang people's commune in the sanchiang tung autonomous county in kwangsi. serviced by the 31 small power stations, 20 electric pumping stations and 102 water turbine pumps built during the great proletarian cultural revolution by relying on collective strength under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the annual grain output of the commune's farmland is now 50 per cent higher than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

electricity from the small hydro-electric stations also provides power for the commune-run farm implement plant, oil pressing mill, paper mill and sugar refinery. the commune's production brigades have set up farm produce processing mills and insecticide workshops. the commune now possess 240 pieces of machinery, including tractors, diesel engines and rice transplanters.

in the course of their drive to build small power stations, the commune has trained from among its members 200 technicians who know how to do design, build and operate such stations.

the commune is situated in an area of steep, craggy mountains. brutal oppression and exploitation by feudal landlords and local despots bound agriculture to the primitive slash and burn farming method. liberation brought an end to the people's misery. under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, the people took the socialist road of collectivization and worked hard to improve farming conditions and change the farming system.

the leadership of the commune decided to build small water power stations in 1965 in order to make further progress. the commune communist party committee organized cadres and commune members to study this teaching of chairman mao's: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." this increased their confidence. leading commune cadres headed a group of water conservancy technicians and veteran peasants to make surveys. with the assistance of poor and lower-middle peasants, they made the design for the first small hydro-electric station. lacking in equipment, they made explosives and tools by themselves. the first station was completed in the summer of 1966.

determined to build their area into new socialist villages, commune cadres and members launched a mass campaign to build hydro-electric stations during the great proletarian cultural revolution. a team led by commune cadres travelled along 16 rivers and streams and visited 200 hamlets, making surveys in the daytime and discussing plans for building more stations with commune members in the evening. many commune members proposed ways of fully utilizing local resources so as to put up the stations economically, speedily and up to standards.

the chiuchiang production team with only a dozen families sets an example of self-reliance. members of the team surveyed, designed and installed a 5-kilowatt water power station. they used baskets made of bamboo and wood and filled with pebbles to build an overflow dam on a local river, an ingenious device similar to that successfully employed elsewhere in china in building water control projects. wood and bamboo turbines were used. in fact, except for the generator, all equipment was made with local materials.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Southwest China Autonomous Hsien Achieves Success in Mass Scientific Experiment

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Apr. 17, 1972)

an autonomous county in the southwest china province of kweichow has made successful experiments in breeding and selecting seed, popularizing good strains and improving farming methods.

communes and brigades of sungtao miao autonomous county tended experimental farm plots to improve seeds during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they evolved and adapted more than one hundred improved strains of paddy rice, harvesting 24,750 tons of seed grain. around 60 per cent of the rice fields and 70 per cent of the wheat fields in the county were planted to improved strains. they also popularized good strains of maize, sweet potatoes and peanuts. the county sold 1,500 tons of improved rice seeds to the state in 1971.

under the leadership of the county party and revolutionary committees, many communes and brigades set up farm plots in 1970 to experiment with double rice cropping. then they popularized the best experience the next year in 1,721 production teams. this raised the double crop acreage from 37 to 1,220 hectares. they averaged 6 tons of rice per hectare.

the county set up over 1,800 small plants producing insecticide and bacteria fertilizer and experimental plots to help popularize the fertilizer and "920" plant

hormone, which were applied to 1,533 and 2,000 hectares respectively in 1971 to good effect. despite a month-long serious dry spell in 1971, the total grain output was 16.8 per cent over 1970.

the sungtao miao autonomous county lies on the yunnan-kweichow highland. the people of miao nationality used the slash-and-burn method of farming during the reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation. they harvested little, even though they farmed a big area. under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, the people after liberation organized agricultural co-operatives and then people's communes. by relying on their collective strength, they increased agricultural production and gradually improved farming methods. grain output rose to around 3.5 tons per hectare.

following chairman mao's teaching "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country", the county party committee and revolutionary committee during the cultural revolution aroused the masses and ran mao tsetung thought study classes for commune and production brigade cadres, veteran peasants and educated young people. all the production teams ran political evening schools or training classes to study chairman mao's teachings and propagate scientific knowledge and local advanced farming experience. the 39,000 agricultural technicians trained by the county stimulated the drive for scientific farming for the revolution.

agricultural scientific experiments spread throughout the county. technicians and commune members make experiments together. the number of such groups consisting of leading cadres, technicians and poor and lower-middle peasants comes to 2,992, embracing 11,000 people. workers of the county also supported agriculture. the workers of a winery plant produced "702" plant hormone from the plant's waste water. teachers and students of a middle school did experiments and trial-produced more than 50 kinds of insecticides in line with the policy that education should be combined with productive labour.

leading members of the county party committee and revolutionary committee went to production teams to make investigations and to sum up experience. they also organized cadres and commune members to learn from advanced experience of other units.

DRAFT ANIMALS

Sending Horses Across China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 17, 1972)

kazakh herdsmen in a remote northwest china county travelled six thousand kilometres across the country to send more than two hundred fine horses to northeast china's haicheng county at the beginning of this year to support the peasants there in their fight against nature.

the story demonstrates the fraternal feelings among china's multi-national population under the leadership of chairman mao.

liaoning province's haicheng county was hit by serious wind and hail storms and flood last july. the county was short of draft animals for the struggle against the elements and develop production. the county revolutionary committee turned to the sinkiang uighur autonomous region to buy some of its fine breeds of horses.

three people were sent to select the horses. the kazakh herdsmen promised to give their best horses to their han class brothers.

a deputy secretary of the hsinyuan county party committee went with the three people. a kazakh production brigade offered five stallions and another brigade offered five pregnant mares of fine breeds. in the end over two hundred horses were chosen.

the horses had to be driven across arid deserts and mountains sheathed in ice and snow to urumchi, capital of the autonomous region, a thousand kilometres from the grassland. they would be taken five thousand kilometres to northeast china by train.

the herdsmen first grazed the horses on their best pastureland to build up their endurance. then seven experienced kazakh herdsmen escorted the han comrades in driving the horses to urumchi.

when crossing a snow-clad mountain, some horses were trapped on a ledge on the brink of a precipice. a young herdsman defied danger to guide them down. the herdsmen built bonfires to help the horses survive the cold desert night at another point. the animals shied and stampeded when reaching a grassland. the herdsmen pursued them for 30 kilometres until they were able to round up the animals. it took them 30 days to urumchi.

the haicheng county commune members welcomed the kazakh herdsmen and the horses with jubilation early last february. on behalf of the county's workers and peasants, the county revolutionary committee presented the herdsmen with an ivory art piece carved with the words "the great unity of the people of all nationalities in china" to thank them for their support. the commune members pledged double their efforts to fight against the elements and develop production in response to the support given by the kazakh herdsmen.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

Afro-Asian Journalists' Association Supports Palestinian People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association (a.a.j.a.) issued a statement here today warmly hailing the success of the palestinian people's congress and the emergency session of the palestinian national council recently convened in cairo, and expressing resolute support for the palestinian people's just struggle.

in its statement the a.a.j.a. firmly supports the statement adopted by the palestinian people's congress which rejects the hussein plan and the resolution adopted by the palestinian national council emergency session on national unity. the statement notes that both the statement and the resolution embody the palestinian people's just stand, demand for national unity and steel-like determination to frustrate all plots of u.s. imperialism, israeli zionism and all their accomplices and running dogs, and to carry the revolution onto complete victory.

the statement says, "the palestinian people, arms in hand, have given a strong rebuff to 'hussein plan' that aims at subverting the palestinian revolution, and tries to give a new lease of life to the zionist 'state of israel' and to the feudal hashemite regime. preceded by the 'sisco plan' and 'allon plan', the 'hussein plan' has been seen through by the palestinian people as nothing but a sinister and futile attempt to permanently cripple their revolution and to undermine the ever-growing revolutionary mood of the palestinian and other arab people against the zionist occupation and oppression and the u.s. imperialist exploitation of the riches of the arab world. true to its counter-revolutionary nature, soviet social-imperialism cannot but support and work for the realization of the sisco plan--cum--allon plan--cum--hussein plan. however, the palestinian people are determined never to allow any behind-the-scene dirty ruse that will retard the palestinian revolution."

it goes on, "the palestinian national struggle is a component part of the world people's struggle against u.s.-led imperialism and its accomplices. the revolutionary and progressive afro-asian journalists will always stand on the side of the palestinian people in their armed struggle for national liberation. the afro-asian journalists' association will always firmly support the palestinian cause of revolution till complete national and social emancipation."

"determined not to lay down their arms and earnestly defending solid national unity and unity with the arab

and world revolutionary peoples, the palestinian people will surely smash all malicious plots and plans of the imperialists, israeli zionists and those who connive and collude with them, and achieve final victory in liberating their sacred homeland," the statement concludes.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

mohammed mussa shafiq, afghan minister of foreign affairs, arrived here from kwangchow by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

in his party are abdul aziz wadan, secretary of the foreign minister, and dr. m. akbar mehr, an official of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang an-chu, a leading member of the ministry of foreign trade; and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including tu hsing-yuan, chiao shan-min, liao ping-chang, wang chien-kung, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, cheng fei and chu chuan-hsien, as well as 3,000 people of the chinese capital.

the airport flew the national flags of afghanistan and china. the welcomers carried huge streamers inscribed with "long live the friendship between the people of china and afghanistan exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" when minister shafiq met the welcomers, the people shouted: "a warm welcome to distinguished afghan guests exclamation" youngsters danced joyously to salute the distinguished guests from this friendly neighbouring country of china's.

other arrivals by the same plane were yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and mohammad osman sidky, afghan ambassador to china, who had made a special trip to kwangchow to greet the distinguished guests.

also present at the airport were madame sidky, officials of the afghan embassy here and diplomatic envoys from various countries to china.

minister shafiq and his party arrived in kwangchow yesterday and were warmly received by chiu kuo-kuang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the distinguished guests visited china's 1972 spring export commodities fair yesterday afternoon in the company of chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu. they were honoured at a banquet given by chiu kuo-kuang in the evening.

Chi Peng-fei and Han Nien-lung Hold Talks with Afghan Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister, and han nien-lung, vice-minister, of foreign affairs, and mohammed mussa shafiq, afghan minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the afghan side were: abdul aziz wadan, secretary of the foreign minister, and dr. m. akbar mehr, an official of the protocol department of the foreign ministry. also present were mohammad osman sidky, afghan ambassador to china, and ghulam ghaus waziri, first secretary of the afghan embassy here.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned wang chien-kung, cheng fei, yeh cheng-chang, chu chuan-hsien, li ta-nan, chang han-chih, chi chao-chu and chao ching-tien.

Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Afghan Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming mohammad mussa shafiq, afghan foreign minister, and other distinguished afghan guests.

afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and madame sidky attended the banquet.

among the guests were thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign

affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

chi peng-fei and mohammad mussa shafiq spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the chinese and afghan people.

chi peng-fei said: afghanistan is a country with a long-standing history and an ancient civilization. the afghan people have a glorious tradition of defying brute force and resisting imperialist aggression. they valiantly combated aggression by the colonialists and safeguarded the independence and dignity of their country. the kingdom of afghanistan, under the leadership of his majesty king mohammed zahir shah, pursues a foreign policy of peace and neutrality and has made unremitting efforts in promoting the friendship and unity of the afro-asian countries and developing its own national economy. for this we express our admiration and appreciation.

he said: the chinese and afghan peoples have sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and afghanistan, our traditional friendship has been further consolidated and developed on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. leaders of our two countries have exchanged many visits; our two countries concluded the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and the boundary treaty and have maintained good cooperation in the economic, technological and other fields. the kingdom of afghanistan has consistently supported the restoration to china of its legitimate rights in the united nations, recognized taiwan as an inalienable part of china's territory and opposed imperialist schemes of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". for this we would like to express once again our sincere thanks.

chi peng-fei pointed out that the friendly relations between china and afghanistan have set a good example of peaceful coexistence between countries having different social systems. he expressed the conviction that the current visit by minister shafiq will certainly further enhance the friendship between the two countries.

mohammad mussa shafiq said: his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china, paid a friendly visit to afghanistan fifteen years ago. eight years ago his majesty the king of afghanistan paid a friendly official visit to your country as a guest of the chinese people, and during that visit had a friendly meeting with chairman mao tsetung, china's great leader. the exchange of many visits between leaders of the two countries is a symbol of the strong ties between afghanistan and the people's republic of china as well as a basic factor for reinforcing our ties.

he pointed out: the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression signed in kabul on august 26, 1960 between afghanistan and china manifested the understanding and good-neighbourly relations between countries with different social and political systems based on the principles of mutual trust and mutual respect.

the afghan foreign minister spoke about how the afghan people had recovered their independence through protracted fight against colonialism. then he said: afghanistan and her great neighbour china, together with many other afro-asian countries, attended the bandung conference which demonstrated for the first time the militant international role of the afro-asian countries in the diplomatic and economic fields. the unanimity of afghanistan and china on the five principles of peaceful coexistence has led to the convergence of views of afghanistan and her friendly neighbour china on some international questions, he added.

he said: since independence, afghanistan has been fighting, in accordance with the sincere desire of her people, for consolidating the freedom already won and uniting with and supporting countries and peoples striving for their right to determine their destiny, and has been pursuing its own policy through making friends with all countries and supporting international cooperation.

from this concept stems the traditional neutrality of afghanistan, and in the circumstances of today the pursuance of a policy of positive non-alignment. from this point of departure, afghanistan has all along refused to join military treaties and has made her own judgments of the world situation and international issues.

referring to the situation in asia, minister shafiq pointed out: the war in viet nam is not only continuing but expanding. like the other people in the world who desire peace, the afghan people hope that this war will be settled in accordance with the vietnamese people's decision and that there should be no foreign interference there.

he said: the successful struggle of this great nation china in liberating herself from foreign forces and choosing a road capable of ensuring her development, and the unremitting struggle of the afghan people against colonialism and in defence of the characteristics and culture of their country, have in the past bound our two peoples and will bind them in the future.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of afghanistan and china.

also present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang an-chu, a leading member of the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including tu hsing-yuan, chiao shan-min, tiao ping-chang, wang chien-kung, hsu han-ping, fu hao, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, wu yin-hsien, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, yeh cheng-chang, cheng fei and chu chuan-hsien.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

Chinese Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with Afghan Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and mohammed mussa shafiq, afghan minister of foreign affairs, continued talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere this morning.

taking part in the talks on the afghan side were abdul aziz wadan, secretary of the foreign minister, and dr. m. akbar mehr, an official of the protocol department of the foreign ministry. also taking part in the talks were mohammad osman sidky, afghan ambassador to china, and ghulam ghaus waziri, first secretary of the afghan embassy here.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned wang chien-kung, cheng fei, yen cheng-chang, chang han-chih, chi chao-chu, ma hsing-han and hu chien-wen.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Shipping Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 18, 1972)

the shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, left here for home by air yesterday after concluding its visit to albania.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: llambi leka, vice-minister of communications of albania, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, sterio spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, qemal klosi, manager on the albanian side of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, and members on the albanian side of the company's board of directors.

present also were: liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, and shan chih-chung, manager on the chinese side of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company.

during its stay in albania, the delegation took part in celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, attended the 9th meeting of the administrative council of the company, and had a friendly visit to tirana and durres districts. the delegation was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by local party / and government leading comrades and masses.

Albanian Government Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 18, 1972)

the albanian government delegation led by piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, left here for shanghai by special plane today. the delegation is being accompanied by yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife left by the same plane.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by hsieh cheng-hao, deputy secretary of the chekiang provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, chou feng, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hangchow municipal committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

the delegation arrived here from kwangchow by special plane on april 16. comrade hsieh cheng-hao gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. the delegation visited the hangchow tungfang-hung silk mill, a brigade of the hsihu people's commune which produces the famous lungching tea, and the chekiang provincial art handicrafts exhibition centre and went sightseeing around west lake. the delegation was warmly welcomed by the masses wherever they went.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Sofia

(NCNA-English Sofia, Apr. 17, 1972)

chen chieh, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here yesterday by air.

he was met at the airport by k. kozmov, vice-minister of foreign trade of the bulgarian people's republic, and others.

present also were chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria, kao lu, vice-head, and other members, of the chinese delegation had arrived here earlier, and shen wei-chi, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Teheran

(NCNA-English Teheran, Apr. 16, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here today after a ten-day visit to iran.

it was seen off at the airport by hassan ali mehran, under-secretary for economic affairs of the ministry of economy, and other iranian officials. chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

during its stay in iran, the delegation held talks with the iranian government in a friendly atmosphere on the expansion of trade between the two countries.

members of the delegation visited factories, projects, oil fields and spots of interest in teheran and other places. they were warmly welcomed by the iranian people everywhere they went.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet and Fete Takeo Miki

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with and gave a banquet in honour of takeo miki, adviser to the japanese liberal democratic party, member of the house of representatives and former minister of foreign affairs, and his assistants saburo okita, kazushige hirasawa, tiyosni takeuchi and wataru takahashi. the hosts and guests had a friendly and frank conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations: wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, li meng-ching, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien, chou cin, chiang pei-chu and chao chung-hsin.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner on Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Team to Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 16, 1972)

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei gave a dinner party here this evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese table tennis team to kuwait.

about three hundred guests attended the party. among them were shaikh abdulla al jaber al sabah, special adviser to the amir, hamad al ayyar, minister of social affairs and labour, abdulla al ghanem, minister of electricity and water, rashed el farhan, minister of awqaf and islamic affairs and other high officials. abdulla yousef jamal, president of the kuwaiti national table tennis association, jawad boshare, captain of the kuwaiti table tennis national team and other prominent figures in kuwaiti sports circle also attended.

a number of foreign diplomatic envoys here also attended the party.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

before the dinner, the chinese players played exhibition matches for the guests.

yesterday evening, minister of social affairs and labour hamad al ayyar gave a reception in honour of the chinese table tennis team. chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei was present.

on the evening of april 13, the chinese table tennis team held exhibition matches at the university of kuwait in the presence of more than six hundred people. the chinese team also played friendly matches of women's singles and men's singles with the ahmadi team at the oil city on the afternoon of april 14.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Prime Minister Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

mauritian prime minister ramgoolam sent a message to premier chou en-lai upon his departure from china. full text follows:

peking,

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of people's republic of china,

at the moment of leaving your great and beautiful country, mr. premier, may i, in my own name and in those of my wife and other members of my delegation, express our sincere thanks for the wonderful manner in which we have been received by everyone connected with our visit. we carry with us unforgettable memories which we shall cherish always.

i feel sure, mr. premier, that this contact will usher in years of fruitful co-operation and understanding between our countries and our peoples and will reinforce the ties of friendship existing between us. in a world torn by strife and enmity my country and my people value such friendship beyond any thing.

in reiterating our thanks, may i finally send you our warmest wishes for the continued prosperity of china in peace and our best wishes for the health, happiness and personal well-being of chairman mao tsetung, of your own good self and of other members of your government.

highest consideration

sir seewoosagur ramgoolam

april 15, 1972, kwangchow

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: New Development in China-Mauritius Friendly Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "the new development in china-mauritius friendly relations". the editorial reads in full as follows:

prime minister sir seewoosagur ramgoolam of mauritius, lady ramgoolam and other distinguished mauritian guests have successfully wound up their friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the leaders of the two countries have held talks in a friendly atmosphere. the two sides have through consultation decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and agreed to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mauritius is in complete conformity with the common desire and interests of the people of the two countries. the chinese people warmly greet it.

the mauritian people are an industrious and courageous people with a glorious tradition of resisting outside aggression. they won independence in march, 1968 after a long struggle. since independence, the mauritian government and people under the leadership of prime minister ramgoolam have continued their effort to safeguard

national independence and state sovereignty, build up their country and develop national economy and have achieved successes. we firmly support the just struggle of the mauritian government and people and sincerely wish them greater successes.

the people of china and mauritius and the african peoples have suffered in common from oppression and pillage by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. we are also developing countries belonging to the third world. the friendship between the chinese people and the people of mauritius and africa has been forged and developed in the struggle against our common enemies. the visit of the distinguished mauritian guests to china has promoted mutual understanding and brought about closer relations between the two countries. this is conducive not only to the growth of friendship between the chinese and mauritian peoples but also to the strengthening of militant solidarity between the chinese and african peoples.

abiding by the teaching of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese government and people have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we resolutely oppose the power politics and hegemony practised by the big powers in which the big bully the small and the strong oppress the weak, and resolutely oppose the behaviour of one or two superpowers which, in order to get out of their predicament, energetically carry out expansion abroad and trample on the sovereignty of other countries at will in a vain attempt to grab spheres of influence. we resolutely support the legitimate demand raised by the mauritian government that the indian ocean should become a peace zone, and strongly condemn the superpowers for their activities of aggression and expansion in this region.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole lawful government representing the chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's sacred territory. we resolutely oppose any "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments" or similar absurdities. any scheme to cook up the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and to create "an independent taiwan" is doomed to ignominious failure. we are determined to liberate our territory taiwan exclamation

the successful friendly visit of the distinguished mauritian guests to china has made a positive contribution to promoting the state relations between china and mauritius and the friendship between the two peoples. our friendship has broad prospects. through our common efforts, the friendly relations between china and mauritius will certainly develop further in the future.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Communications Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

a chinese communications delegation led by yang chieh, minister of communications of the people's republic of china, left here by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport of the d.r.v.n.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the ministries of communications, foreign affairs and economic relations with foreign countries, including pan yu-hung, kuo lu, nan tsung-chang, ma yao-chi, chu chun-ho, han wei-min, yu hsia, su chieh, peng min, lu wei-chao, yueh lieh, chang peng-shou and kao yu-shu.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

Chinese Communications Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 17, 1972)

the chinese communications delegation led by yang chieh, minister of communications of the people's republic of china, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport of the d.r.v.n.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were phan trong tue, d.r.v.n. minister of communications and transport; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; nguyen tuong lan, vice-minister of communications and transport; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

present also were wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy as well as representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in viet nam.

phan trong tue gave a dinner for the delegation this evening. a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the occasion.

CHINA AND PERU

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and general javier tantalean vanini, peruvian minister of fisheries, held talks here this morning. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the peruvian side were: juan velasco gonzalez, napoleon noriega ballester, danier bossio, cesar alvarado olivares and carlos sotomayor cabanin.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned sun so-chang, li hsien, chao yuan, li shu-teh, chang hsing-chiao, wang ke-min and li hui.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Peruvian Minister of Industry and Commerce Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, peruvian minister of industry and commerce, held talks here this morning. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the peruvian side were: general jose graham hurtado, guillermo van oordt, captain julio zapata martinez, angel de las casas grieve, julio paz, lieutenant commander dante gratta, adrian kahan and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned sun so-chang, li hsien, cheng chi-hsien, li shu-teh, chang hsing-chiao, wang ke-min and li hui.

Vice Minister Chen Mu-hua and Peruvian Minister of Industry and Commerce Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, peruvian minister of industry and commerce, held talks here this morning. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the peruvian side were general jose graham hurtado, guillermo van oordt, captain julio zapata martinez, angel de las casas grieve, julio paz, lieutenant commander dante gratta, adrian kahan and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned cheng fei, teng yun-hsing, wan shao-hsiu and hsu yi-tsung.

Distinguished Peruvian Guests View Sites in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, madame margarita arbulu de tantalean, wife of the minister of fisheries, madame zoyla de jimenez de lucio, wife of the minister of industry and commerce, and madame rosa de graham, wife of the chief of the advisory committee of the president, this morning visited the palace museum and viewed cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were accompanied by yu li-chun and yang yang.

this afternoon, madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco and other peruvian guests visited the peihai kindergarten and the peking children's hospital in the company of lin chiao-chih, yang yang and wang hai-jung. they were accorded a warm welcome. kids at the kindergarten recited poems, sang songs and danced for the distinguished guests.

madame valdez perez, wife of the peruvian ambassador to china, was with them.

rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, general jose graham hurtado, chief of the advisory committee of the president, juan velasco gonzalez, adviser to the minister of fisheries and son of the president, and other distinguished peruvian guests visited the peking general petro-chemical plant this afternoon. accompanied by li yi-lin, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, the peruvian guests inspected installations for oil refining, synthetic rubber making and sewage treatment. they were warmly welcomed by the workers there.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet First Anniversary of Republic of Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, warmly greeting the first anniversary of the founding of the republic of sierra leone. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone,

freetown

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the republic of sierra leone, we extend to your excellency and to the government and people of sierra leone warm congratulations on behalf of the chinese government and people and in our own names.

in the past year, the government and people of sierra leone, under your excellency's leadership, have continuously achieved new successes in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop national economy. in international affairs, they have made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sierra leone have developed satisfactorily.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sierra leone and the friendship between the two peoples develop daily.

may the republic of sierra leone enjoy prosperity and its people well-being.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

april 18, 1972

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of RSVN Embassy Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, held a press conference at the embassy here this afternoon. he distributed among the chinese and foreign newsmen copies of the april 15 appeal of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

tran binh strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for employing a biggest ever naval and air force to escalate the war and barbarously raiding hanoi and haiphong, thus intensifying its war of aggression against viet nam to an extremely fierce extent and committing towering crimes against the vietnamese people. he pointed out: u.s. bombs can by no means subdue the vietnamese people. and the war escalation absolutely cannot save u.s. "vietnamization of the war" policy from going bankrupt but will bring the u.s. suffer an even more disastrous defeat.

the charge d'affaires a.i. gave an account of the tremendous victories scored recently on various battlefields by the army and people in south viet nam. he said: with the force of a thunderbolt, these victories have dealt the enemy a telling blow, liberated vast areas and forced the enemy into a passive and confused position. meanwhile, the armed forces and people in the north have severely punished the enemy by shooting down more than 50 u.s. war planes, including five b-52 strategic bombers. these victories, tran binh added, inspire the entire vietnamese people and fill them with joy, gladden the hearts of our friends and throw our enemy into panic.

he said: the late president ho taught us that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. the entire army and people of the south are determined to materialize president ho's teaching, and, together with the people in the north, defeat u.s. aggressor pirates, bring about an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prospersous south viet nam and proceed to the peaceful unification of the fatherland. we will strengthen our unity with the people of cambodia and laos in the common fight and drive the u.s. aggressors out of the indochina peninsula.

present were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and other members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, was also present.

Vietnamese People Will Surely Win US Aggressors Are Bound to Fail, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "the vietnamese people will surely win and the u.s. aggressors are bound to fail". the editorial reads:

the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued an appeal on april 15 calling on the armed forces and people in south viet nam to wipe out the enemy and record new exploits, frustrate the military adventures of u.s. imperialism and its lackey -- the nguyen van thieu puppet clique -- and win greater victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. on april 16, the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam also issued an appeal calling on the entire party, army and people of viet nam to unite millions as one, give full play to their revolutionary heroism, resolutely struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for the cause to liberate the south, defend the socialist north and proceed to the peaceful unification of the country. the two appeals demonstrate the close unity of the vietnamese people both in the south and north and their iron will to defeat the common enemy and their confidence in victory, and reiterate the solemn stand of the vietnamese people with regard to the solution of the viet nam question. to this, the chinese people express their firm support.

since late march, the south viet nam armed forces and people have mounted fierce offensives against the u.s. aggressors and the saigon puppet troops on various battlefields. in the short period of half a month, they have occupied many major strategic posts and military bases, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, and won splendid victories. under the fierce attacks and heavy blows of the south viet nam armed forces and people, the nguyen van thieu puppet clique suffered repeated defeats and was thrown into panic and confusion. now, the south viet nam armed forces and people are advancing victoriously to deal still heavier blows at the u.s. aggressors and the saigon puppet troops. this new battle shows once again the heroic mettle of the south viet nam armed forces and people to fight and to win and their growing fighting capacity, testifies to the shattered morale of the saigon puppet troops and demonstrates the further bankruptcy of the war "vietnamization" programme of u.s. imperialism and of neo-colonialism it has pushed in south viet nam.

to check the victorious offensive of the south viet nam armed forces and people and save the nguyen van thieu puppet clique from defeat, u.s. imperialism has flagrantly employed an unprecedented amount of naval and air forces to back the saigon puppet troops in a desperate struggle on the battlefield on the one hand and carry out unbridled bombing in north viet nam on the other. on april 16, u.s. imperialism blatantly flew many

flights of aircraft including b-52 strategic bombers for massive attacks on hanoi and haiphong, in defiance of the opposition of the people of the world, including the american people. this expansion of the aggressive war against viet nam by u.s. imperialism once again laid bare its aggressive features and exposed before the people of the world its peace camouflage. this snows that the u.s. government is still vainly trying to seek a way out by war adventures.

but the heroic vietnamese people are dauntless. as pointed out by the appeal of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, "no bombs and shells of the u.s. can subdue the vietnamese people and no war escalation step of theirs can save the 'vietnamization of the war' policy from total collapse." the war escalation of u.s. imperialism has ended in failure and will surely end in failure at the present time and in the future.

the chinese people warmly hail the recent brilliant victory of the south viet nam armed forces and people and strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its crime of expanding its war of aggression. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people and the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the chinese people are determined to support with all their efforts the fraternal vietnamese people to carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

the present situation is very favourable to the vietnamese people and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism. the vietnamese people, fighting in close unity with the lao and cambodian people and marching forward on the crest of victory, will surely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys completely.

the vietnamese people will surely win exclamation the u.s. aggressors are bound to be defeated exclamation

CHINA AND UN

Chou Hua-min Calls on Delegations to Third UNCTAD Session

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 16, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade, called on or met the delegations of tanzania, albania, iraq, ceylon, algeria and mexico separately on april 14 and 15.

the head of the chinese delegation called on amir h. jamal, head of the tanzanian delegation and minister of commerce and industry, on the morning of april 14.

in the evening, hasan banja, head of the albanian delegation and director of the institute of economic research of the albanian council of ministers, and theohar fundo, member of the albanian delegation, paid a return visit to chou hua-min and lin ping, head and deputy head of the chinese delegation, at the residence of the chinese delegation.

on the morning of april 15, chou hua-min called on karam, deputy head of the iraqi delegation.

on the same morning, the head of the chinese delegation called on t.b. illangaratne, head of the ceylonese delegation and minister of foreign and internal trade.

chou hua-min and members of the chinese delegation chang chien-hua and hsueh na met layachi yaker, head of the algerian delegation and minister of commerce, and other members of the algerian delegation on the same morning. layachi yaker gave a dinner in honour of the chinese guests.

in the afternoon, chou hua-min and member of the chinese delegation yen chia-hua called on hugo b. margain, head of the mexican delegation and secretary for the treasury and public credit, and eliseo mendoza berreto, deputy head of the mexican delegation and under-secretary for commerce of the department of industry and commerce.

during these meetings, friendly and cordial conversations were held between the two sides.

CHINA AND US

Chinese, American Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendly Match in US

(NCNA-English Detroit, Apr. 15, 1972)

chinese and american table tennis players held their first round of friendly matches in the united states at cobo arena here yesterday evening. the matches were enthusiastically received by 12,000 spectators in detroit and from other parts of the united states.

the national flags of the two countries were hung on the wall of the stadium, with a long streamer in chinese and english reading: "a warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation". many american friends carried placards in chinese reading: "welcome", "welcome to detroit", etc.

among the spectators were hundreds of overseas chinese in detroit as well as from wisconsin, illinois, indiana, ohio, pennsylvania and kansas. they waved national flags of the people's republic of china as well as streamers reading: "welcome most warmly our kinsmen from the motherland", "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples". they presented to the chinese

table tennis delegation a banner reading, "we have friends all over the world".

the opening ceremony of the friendly matches began with the national anthems of both countries. after an exchange of pennants of the two teams, the players of the two countries entered into six friendly matches which included women's single, women's double, men's single and men's double. chinese table tennis players held two exhibition matches. there was also an exhibition mixed doubles with a chinese and an american player on each side. the excellent skill and good sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries in the matches won repeated applause and praises.

after the matches, many american friends came over to ask chuang tse-tung and other chinese players for signatures. chuang tse-tung wrote: "learn from the american people, salute to the american people."

the chinese and american players then returned to the hotel and had a friendly chat.

yesterday morning, the chinese table tennis delegation, accompanied by its american hosts, visited an area inhabited by people of latin american origin and a health centre. day before yesterday, they visited auto plants. in these visits, the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed by american people of various nationalities.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Prime Minister of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Apr. 16, 1972)

ali nasser monamed, prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received chinese ambassador li chiang-fen on the evening of april 14, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Li Hsien-nien, Pai Hsiang-kuo and Li Chiang Meet Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade, met here this evening all members of the government economic delegation of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia led by muhamed nadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

members of the delegation taking part in the meeting were: gavro cerovic, director of the department of economic relations with foreign countries in the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs; natalija perovic, director of the department of the socialist countries in the federal secretariat for foreign trade; and ivo dragicevic, economic counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china, and stanojlo glisic, first secretary of the yugoslav embassy in peking, were present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, wang pin, cheng to-pin, chao chih-chien, shih chi-cheng and wang yu-chin.

Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

the government economic delegation of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia led by muhamed nadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, left here by air today at the end of its visit to china. the delegation is going to visit the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of chinese departments wang ming-hsiu, wang pin, cheng to-pin and chao chih-chien.

also present at the airport were:

yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin; and

yu song jin, counsellor, and choi yong man, first secretary, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister li chiang held talks with muhamed hadzic in a friendly atmosphere when the delegation was in peking.

ambassador bogdan orescanin gave a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china. among those attending the banquet were pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and vice-minister chen wei-chi of light industry.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Strengthen Line Education and Seriously Carry Out Firmly the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

- Party organization of Shansi Provincial Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute gives full play to the broad masses of medical personnel's positive role in scientific research, teaching and medical treatment

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, April 15, 1972) The Party organization of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute of Shansi Province seriously carries out firmly the Party's policy toward intellectuals and strengthens ideological and political line education for medical personnel. Their ideological consciousness is raised continuously. Full play is given to their positive role in scientific research, teaching and medical treatment.

In the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party organization of this attitude is mindful of correctly handling the relations between employment of medical personnel and their remolding. The erroneous tendency toward simple use or simple remolding is overcome. The practice of continuously strengthening education in ideology and political line in the midst of use is doggedly followed. Veterans of the Red Army, old workers and old poor peasants are constantly invited over to the institute to make reports comparing the bitter past with the sweet present. Medical personnel are also constantly organized to associate practice with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type. They are helped to distinguish between right and wrong and raise continuously their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the influence of "technique first" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, a former responsible person of the radiological section buried himself in professional duties without bothering about politics. He committed mistakes. During a Party rectification, he consciously fought self and criticized revisionism. He humbly received everyone's help and education. He made great ideological progress. Later, the Party organization let him continue to exercise leadership over the radiological section. Drawing a lesson from his previous mistakes, he doggedly placed politics in command of professional work and energetically worked for the Party. In a relatively satisfactory way, he improved his own professional skills.

This institute also makes a practice of organizing medical personnel in separate groups over different periods to join mobile medical treatment teams and sending them deep into the midst of rural areas and factories and mines to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. They are enabled to raise their ideological consciousness to different degrees.

To give full play to the socialist activism and creativeness of the broad masses of intellectuals, the Party organization of this institute pays attention to an all-round analysis of the condition of every one of the workers and to making proper arrangements for their work. They are allowed to make the most of their skills in scientific research, educational revolution and medical practice. In the case of a small number of people involved with this or that problem or with contradictions among the people, proper arrangements were made for their employment in line with the educational guideline. Concerning those medical personnel from exploiting class families, the Party organization organized them to remold their world outlook conscientiously, made bold use of them according to their performance and encouraged them to make continuous contributions to the Party's cause.

Under the Party's education, a doctor from an exploiting class family conscientiously carried out reading and study, consciously remolded his world outlook, and resolutely followed the road of integration with workers and peasants. In a social investigation, in which he shrank from neither hardship nor fatigue, he joined everyone in a serious attempt to visit over 300 bronchitis victims to collect several hundred native and rare recipes. An initial grasp of data about the causes of bronchitis was obtained. The general Party branch of the research institute cited his revolutionary spirit and good attitude toward work and assigned him to a responsible post with a bronchitis prevention and treatment group. Recently, the prevention and treatment group led by him summed up and worked out two recipes for the treatment of bronchitis. Clinical results proved satisfactory. The recipes were warmly hailed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The Party organization of this institute not only pays attention to re-education for medical personnel in the political and ideological field but also makes a point of encouraging the medical personnel to strive for further improvement in the professional field. The Party organization held in succession training classes in the study of traditional Chinese medicine for doctors of Western medicine, needle treatment and new medical therapeutics, and set up small research groups for liver diseases, bronchitis and

tumors. Through technical research and professional study, the broad masses of medical personnel raised their technical level. Their skills to serve the people were enriched.

Due to the serious, firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the broad masses of medical personnel of the Shansi Provincial Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute have undergone profound changes in their spiritual outlook. Six medical personnel have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and four young ones the Young Communist League. Many medical personnel give full play to their socialist activism and creativeness. In preventing and treating diseases for the workers, peasants and soldiers, they have improved the quality of their service and changed their attitude toward patients. They receive the good comment of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

* * *

REMOLDING OF TEACHERS

Party Branch of Chingkangshan School of Tanyang Hsien Arouses Teachers' Revolutionary Activism and Gives a Boost to the Deepening of Educational Revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, April 17, 1972) The Party branch of Chingkangshan school of Tanyang hsien, Kiangsu Province, has seriously carried out firmly the Party's policy toward intellectuals and directed proper practical efforts toward the unity, education and transformation of teachers. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the teachers is aroused. A boost is given to the deepening of the educational revolution.

Chingkangshan school is a relatively old middle school in Tanyang hsien. In the past, some teachers of this school were relatively seriously influenced by the revisionist educational line. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of teachers have raised their line consciousness. A tremendous change has come over their spiritual outlook. They energetically contribute toward the educational revolution. But in giving full play to the teachers' enthusiasm, this school has gone through a change from lack of consciousness to consciousness.

At first for some time, some comrades of the Party branch of the school considered the majority of teachers good only in principle. When it came to some concrete problems, their understanding lagged behind. It was either blaming this old teacher for poor ideological showing or blaming that old teacher for low consciousness. They lacked the courage to make bold use of them. Thus, a damper was put on the development of the teachers' enthusiasm.

Once, in an assessment of the work performance of an old foreign language teacher, some comrades said that this teacher long under the influence of the revisionist educational line in the past had not undergone a proper remolding in her world outlook. They were not for immediately giving her any assignment. But the great majority of comrades held that after the great cultural revolution, this teacher had raised her consciousness to a certain degree and could be given continuous education in the midst of educational practice and helped to remold her thinking. After some discussion, it was decided to let her continue presiding over a foreign language class. This old teacher is deeply moved. In teaching work, she proves herself serious and responsible. She has scored some achievements.

This incident gave the Party branch of the school great enlightenment. Members of the Party branch studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "The overwhelming majority of intellectuals of our country are willing to get ahead and to undergo transformation and are transformable." They further raised their consciousness of firm execution of the Party's policy. They made a class, historical and all-round analysis of the condition of the teachers of the whole school. They deeply felt that the overwhelming majority of them were good and should be firmly trusted. Thereafter, they

made bold use of the teachers. Fervent concern was shown politically, strict demands made ideologically and energetic support given in their performance of work. Now, 64 teachers and workers of this school, except for one old man who is seriously ill, are all properly placed. Eighteen teachers are entrusted with the leadership of the school at various levels. Full play is given to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers.

In firm execution of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party branch of Chingkangshan school deeply realizes that the Party's policy of unity, education and transformation of cadres represents a unified and inseparable entity. In no way does unity mean being civil and polite and yielding ground and skipping over the shortcomings and mistakes of intellectuals. It means educating and transforming intellectuals from the standpoint of a proletarian world outlook and uniting them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. When it comes to education and transformation, we are not to judge by the intellectuals' good and strong points but to arm them with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, help them fervently, patiently and prudently and raise their ideological and political consciousness continuously.

One of the teachers was not content to teach for a time. Later, with the help of the Party branch of the school, he raised his ideological consciousness. He expressed the determination to be a good teacher. But not long after, he erred in giving lessons. After the students made criticism, he again suffered a relapse from his former ideological trouble. The Party branch did not relax in educating and helping him because of his progress. Nor did it overlook his positive factors because of an ideological relapse on his part. Instead, it gave him patient education, encouraged him by citing his achievements, persuaded him to rectify his mistakes and seriously helped him to sum up experiences and lessons. Thanks to this help, this teacher came to understand that under the rapidly changing revolutionary situation, unless he seriously remolded his world outlook, he would not measure up to the demands of the situation and would not be able to do well in teaching. Thereafter, he humbly learned from the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants and from his own pupils. He assiduously remolded his world outlook and gave play to his revolutionary enthusiasm. In educational work, he achieved positive results. He won the praise of teachers and students alike.

The Party branch of this school makes a point of giving the teachers and students education in policy and strives to turn the Party's policy into the conscious action of the broad masses of teachers and students.

One of the teachers who had erred before was criticized by the masses in the great cultural revolution. Later, she acknowledged her own mistake and tried to rectify herself through practical action. The Party branch decided to let her act as class tutor and take up language teaching. But some students did not assume a correct attitude toward her previous mistake. They failed to give her active support in her work. This made things difficult for the teacher.

From this incident, the Party came to understand that if the Party's policy was not applied to educating the broad masses of teachers and students, we would not be able to handle properly the business of uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals or make a good job of the educational revolution. The Party branch of the school organized the broad masses of teachers and students in time to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachers and the Party's policy toward intellectuals. The practice of showing respect to teachers and love for students was promoted. The teachers' and the students' line consciousness was heightened. Their regard for policy was strengthened. Thereafter, some students on their own initiative engaged the said teacher in a heart-to-heart talk. They admitted their own mistake and encouraged her to drop her ideological misgivings in the proper performance of her duties as class tutor and in the proper handling of socialist cultural lessons. This teacher received great encouragement. She became more conscious in the transformation of her world outlook and was bold in her performance of work. She constantly exchanged ideas with students. Teacher-student ties were cemented. Their revolutionary unity was strengthened.

Due to the serious firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the whole school is enveloped in a new atmosphere of teachers teaching for the revolution, students studying for the revolution, teachers and students showing mutual respect, mutual concern, mutual love and care and teaching and learning from each other. The educational revolution is developing vigorously.

* * *

Let Old Teachers Play Their Parts to the Full in the Revolution in Education

- The Party branch of Fushun Municipal Middle School No. 33 conscientiously implements the Party's policy for intellectuals and improves the quality of teaching

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, April 17, 1972) By conscientiously carrying out education in ideology and political line, the Party branch of Fushun Municipal Middle School No. 33 has maintained implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals and let the old teachers play their parts to the full in the revolution in education. At present the old teachers of this school are actively engaged in the work of education, and some of them have been absorbed into the leading body while others are placed in charge of teaching-research work. Uniting closely and battling shoulder-to-shoulder with the new teachers the old teachers are pushing forward the continuing development of the revolution in education.

At one time, some of the leading members of the school took a one-sided view of the old teachers and that affected the bringing of their activism into full play. In the light of this situation, the Party branch organized all to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching on the question of intellectuals, vigorously criticized the extreme "Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, recalled and analyzed how after the establishment of the Party branch some of the old teachers had played an active role in various responsible work in the school and deeply realized that after their long years in educational jobs the old teachers had accumulated rich positive as well as negative experience. They should firmly believe in them, and under the guidance of the correct line they would definitely be able to make more achievements, correct their mistakes and make fresh contributions for the revolution in education.

Once, when the Party branch was investigating the problem of improving the quality of teaching, old teacher Chao Shu-yüan, in the light of the concrete condition in the school, after serious consideration, advanced some excellent suggestions in the way of strengthening ideological and political work over the students, improving teaching and setting up and invigorating some rules and regulations. The Party branch adopted his suggestions, and after they were carried out, better results were obtained which enabled the quality of teaching to be universally improved.

In accordance with the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals, the Party branch of this school has constantly strengthened ideological education on the teachers. The leading members of the Party branch regularly study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought together with the old teachers and hold talks with them to raise their awareness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing the revolution. At the same time, the Party branch also enthusiastically

helps them solve actual difficulties in work as well as educates the young teachers and students to support them actively in their work. This enables the revolutionary activism of the old teachers to soar higher and higher.

In order to let these old teachers play their parts to the full, the Party branch of this middle school has, in the light of the thinking and the work reality of these old teachers, also seriously helped them sum up the lesson of their past experience, guarded against interference from the "Left" and the Right, and consciously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Having been under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, old teacher Yü Wen-pao used to assume a feudal paternalistic attitude toward the students and was criticized by them during the great cultural revolution. However, because he had not actively learned his lesson, he was not daring or responsible enough in work, and regarding the mistakes and shortcomings in the students was also afraid to criticize or educate them. In the light of this problem, the Party branch helped him to reflect conscientiously on the history of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front and enabled him to realize that the cause of his mistakes in the past was because he had failed to supervise the students in accordance with the thoughts of Chairman Mao. At present, under the guidance of the correct line, he should actively use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the students. If he were to let go and not take control, that could prove to be harmful to the cause of proletarian education, and because of that he would also be making a mistake. After drawing the lines of distinction ideologically between the two lines and the two methods of education, he raised his consciousness of supervising the work of the class and the teaching of the students well.

The Party branch of this middle school, while letting the old teachers play their parts to the full, at the same time also pays attention to organizing the new and the old teachers to help and learn from one another so that the experience of the old teachers could be constantly enriched and improved and the new teachers further tempered.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Combine Foreign Language Teaching with Socialist Practice

- An investigation on foreign language teaching in Chenju Middle School, Chiating hsien, Shanghai municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 19, 1972)

Chenju Middle School of Chiating hsien, Shanghai municipality, has organized its teachers and students to make a social investigation in Peasants' New Village of Long March People's Commune near the school. The revolutionary teachers and students joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in vigorously criticizing the "idea of foreign languages being useless," "idea of foreign languages deserving particular treatment" and the idea of "teaching by geniuses." Poor and lower-middle peasants were invited to join in the practice of foreign language teaching reform. Through over half a year's practice, the teachers and students raised their enthusiasm about teaching and studying foreign languages well for the revolution. They studied assiduously and practiced doggedly. In teaching, there appeared a bustling, delightful scene. Quality of teaching was improved.

Criticize the "Idea of Foreign Languages Being Useless" and Study Foreign Languages Well for the Revolution

In the past, the remnant poisonous influence of the "idea of foreign languages being useless" used to have a far-reaching effect among students. Despite repeated efforts in education, teachers continued to teach in a drab and stilted manner and lacked persuasive power. The results achieved were not satisfactory. This time, students were organized for an investigation in Peasants' New Village. Poor and lower-middle peasants were invited to talk on the importance of the study of foreign languages and help students straighten out their idea of futility in the study of foreign languages. Quite different results were achieved.

The poor and lower-middle peasants gave the teachers and students profound education in two respects: (1) Through citing personal experience and making sharp contrasts and expressing fervent aspirations, they urged students toward the proper study of foreign languages in a serious manner and left them deeply moved. (2) In the light of personal experience in receiving foreign guests, they underlined the great significance of proper study of foreign languages in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line.

For instance, a poor peasant told a student this story: "Once, foreign friends came to my home as guests. Through the interpreter, I told them about my miserable life in the old society and my happiness in the new society. I told them how my family members studied, lived and worked now and how thankful we were to the Party and Chairman Mao. The foreign friends felt deeply moved. At this time, I raised my voice in English,'Long live

Chairman Mao!'" They felt all the more touched. They asked me to teach them the Chinese equivalent of 'Long live Chairman Mao!' As I taught them, an affectionate and friendly feeling spread all around."

Such profound and lively education given by many poor and lower-middle peasants gave the revolutionary teachers and students enlightenment. Taking advantage of the favorable opportunity of re-education given teachers and students by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Peasants' New Village, the leadership of the school guides the teachers and students toward a gradual understanding of the point that a foreign language is a tool for class struggle and an important weapon for preaching Mao Tse-tung's thought and carrying on people's diplomacy. To learn a foreign language is not just to receive foreign guests. By studying foreign languages well, we can do better in socialist construction and in support of the world education. This is a major thing related to the statement that "China should make a greater contribution toward humanity."

See Through the Reactionary Essence of "Teaching by Geniuses" and Foster the Idea of Genuine Knowledge Comes Out of Practice

In the past, under the poisonous influence of the "idea of foreign languages deserving particular treatment," many students considered "a foreign language difficult to learn and something demanding a 'flexible' mind and themselves not the stuff for picking up a foreign language." To counter this point, the students were organized to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. Citing personal understanding in the study of foreign languages in the three major revolutionary movements, the poor and lower-middle peasants effectively refuted the fallacy about the "idea of foreign languages deserving particular treatment." Students were made to understand that so long as they persist in practice and study assiduously they can move ahead from ignorance to enlightenment, from lack of knowledge to knowledge.

Some poor and lower-middle peasants knew no more than a few Chinese characters in the past. Old in age, they had great difficulties in picking up a foreign language. But in the practice of receiving foreign guests, they seriously listened and learned. Now they have mastered many foreign terms and expressions. Some are capable of simple conversation with foreign guests, thus fulfilling reception assignments in a very satisfactory way. There is something beyond the comprehension of certain foreign language teachers. For instance, foreign guests often inquire about the condition of production. Our output is measured in terms of a per-mow yield while for the foreigners a hectare is taken as the unit. This is understood by many poor and lower-middle peasants.

All this gives the revolutionary teachers profound education. It is realized that the "idea of foreign languages deserving particular treatment" is something idealist. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type spread the "idea of foreign languages deserving particular treatment" aimed at preventing us

from practice and from picking up foreign languages and at wrecking our laboring people's effort in the acquirement of scientific and cultural knowledge.

The living cases of poor and lower-middle peasants studying foreign languages assiduously for the revolution leave the teachers greatly touched. Many students said, "Though old in age and beset with a host of difficulties, the poor and lower-middle peasants make a very good showing in study. This is a result of study for the revolution and repeated practice. Young in age, good in memory and provided with favorable study conditions, we must take the poor and lower-middle peasants as examples, persist in practice, speak more and train more, and study assiduously. We must make it our determination to study foreign languages well." Those students who originally gave no serious attention to the study of foreign languages and showed a sentiment of shrinking from difficulties now have considerably raised their enthusiasm for the study of foreign languages.

Practice of Getting Involved in the Social Classroom Stimulates the Reform of Teaching Methods

With the energetic support of the commune and the approval of the relevant departments, this school selected some of the students for direct participation in dealing with foreign guests in the Long March People's Commune and for social practice. The students said to the foreign guests [in English], "Foreign friends, you are welcome!" The foreign guests felt very pleased on hearing this. Knowing that these students spoke a little English, some foreign guests talked directly with them. This gave the students many opportunities for practical training in their ability to listen and to speak a foreign language.

In the past, the students knew very little about the tone in speaking English such as the rise and fall in pitch of the voice in speech, which greatly baffled them. Now by directly listening to what foreign guests said, they got an idea. They paid attention to the study of the tone. In receiving foreign guests, the students gradually learned some English conversation. There was something they could talk about and listen with understanding. But there remained much where they could not. This gave the students a great stimulation. Many students really felt that they had not learned enough. They felt that only by redoubling their efforts in the study of foreign languages could they serve better the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

In the past, foreign language teaching did not go beyond lecturing by the teachers and listening to the students. Teachers prepared their lessons behind closed doors in a departure from social practice and from the students' realities. Now, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and students are invited to join in preparing lessons. They constantly listen to the poor and lower-middle peasants' and students' opinions about the teaching of foreign languages. Poor and lower-middle peasants are invited to tell about the many commonly used English terms

and expressions which they have learned in receiving foreign guests. Students are organized to discuss such terms and expressions which are lined up by teachers and students. Then classroom instruction is given by teachers in association with the contents of original teaching material. To give more students an opportunity for practical training, a reform has been made about the methods of teaching. Under the guidance of teachers, classroom students practice [foreign language] conversation. In addition, teachers strengthen individual tutorship for those students with a relatively poor showing and help them to catch up.

Edit and Write Supplemental Teaching Material and Continuously Reinforce the Content of Teaching

Through social investigation and the practice of receiving foreign guests, the necessary knowledge of a foreign language required and the practical problems encountered in the reception of foreign guests by poor and lower-middle peasants and students are collected and written into some supplemental foreign language teaching material to reinforce the contents of teaching continuously. Through classroom teaching, not only those students involved in receiving foreign guests know how to speak but also the whole body of students know how. Students are enabled to learn something they originally could not in a classroom. At present, many students of the 2nd year were able to conduct simple conversation in English in different degrees, with reference to the problems in everyday life.

(The Foreign Language Teaching Investigation Group of the Shanghai Municipal Educational Bureau)

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Kiangsu and Szechwan Extensively Unfold Mass Activities of Agricultural Scientific Experiments

- Conscientiously implementing the "8-Character Charter" of agriculture, and ceaselessly advancing toward production in breadth and depth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 20, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking, April 19, 1972) The rural areas of Kiangsu Province have extensively unfolded mass activities of scientific experiments and promote the development of agricultural production. Over the past few years various localities of Kiangsu have universally unfolded the work of selection and breeding of fine seed strains. For the sowing of various major crops such as paddy rice, cotton, wheat, corn, and sorghum, basically only good seed strains are used. Agricultural-use micro-organisms and saccharified animal feeds are also gradually popularized and used. Many areas have changed their farming systems according to local conditions. The Hsü-Huai region which previously grew only upland rice, is now growing paddy rice crops. The Lihsiaho region which previously grew only one crop a year is at present reaping two crops. The south Kiangsu area and areas along the Yangtzu River in northern Kiangsu which previously grew double-crops a year are now reaping three crops, thus increasing their multiple cropping index greatly. Last year, the province's per-mow average grain yield surpassed the target set in the "Program," even better than the bumper grain harvests reaped in successive previous years.

Party organizations at various levels in the rural areas of Kiangsu Province have strengthened their leadership over mass scientific experiments and grasped them as an important part of the work of thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Leadership cadres of many hsien and communes have gone deep into reality and organized brigade cadres, commune members and agricultural scientific and technical personnel to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching: "Class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment are three great revolutionary movements for building a powerful socialist nation." They relentlessly criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, enabling everyone to realize that scientific experiment is a component part of the three great revolutionary movements and an important measure for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and that this work must be carried out well.

After increasing their knowledge, and cadres and broad masses have further raised their incentive in undertaking scientific experiments. Many communes and brigades have formed agricultural scientific experimental teams with poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body and with the participation by cadres, educated youths and scientific technical personnel.

In the course of leading mass activities of scientific experiments, Party organizations at various levels in the rural areas of Kiangsu have firmly followed the orientation of using agricultural scientific experiments to serve production increase in large farm fields. Through investigations and research, various districts, hsien and communes in the province have found key problems in the local development of agricultural production as topics for scientific experiments so as to overcome the previous tendency of separating scientific experiments from production realities.

Hsuanpao commune in Taihsing hsien is a sandy soil area that suffered from serious loss of water and soil, and its previous grain output averaged only 400 or 500 catties per mow. Under the leadership of the commune Party committee, the work personnel of the commune's agricultural scientific experimental stations decided to work on several score mow of experimental fields to find a way to increase output on sandy soil. Over the past few years and with assistance from the masses, they successively carried out scientific irrigation, planting of green manure crops and breeding of good seed strains, as well as eleven items of experiments for switching double-crops into three crops, thus reaping a good harvest of over 900 catties of paddy rice per mow. In 1971 the whole commune popularized their experience, and one crop of paddy rice yielded over 600 catties per mow.

Yicheng hsien is located in the hilly areas that lacked experience in planting double-crop rice. The cadres at various levels and the broad masses in the hsien as well as agricultural scientific and technical personnel jointly worked experimental farms and model farms. They looked for problems from large fields, made experiments on the experimental farms, created models in model farms, and acquired experiences for popularization in large farms. Last year they carried out studies and analysis in the spheres of seed strains, crop rotation and field management, finally mastering the laws of growing double-crop rice. The hsien's total acreage for planting double-crop rice doubled that of 1970, and everywhere reaped a good harvest.

Party organizations at various levels in the rural areas in Kiangsu have attached importance to displaying the wisdom and strength of the masses, and conscientiously summed up and popularized new experiences and new techniques created by the masses in the course of production practice. The cadres and commune members of Hsinchienchin production team of the No. 6 brigade of Tangchiao commune in Shachou hsien broke down the fetishes and superstitions which held that "the underground water table is high in the Chiangnan area, the rainfall is heavy in spring and summer, the humidity is high in the farm fields, and the output of wheat cannot be high," and energetically unfolded scientific experiments. On the basis of the dry-land crop characteristics of "the three kinds of wheat," they grasped the main contradictions of compacted soil caused by excessive water, opened up deep ditches in the fields, lowered the underground water table, and transformed the unfavorable conditions for the growth of "three wheats." At the same time, they dealt with the new situation of delaying the sowing of wheat due to the double-cropping of rice, carried out scientific application of fertilizer, grasped the laws for promoting and

controlling crop growth, and enabled the late wheat to grow sturdily in winter and to germinate at an earlier date, thus enabling the "three wheats" to yield an average of over 700 catties per-mow for six years in succession. The Chinese Communist Party committee of Soochow area organized the cadres and commune members of various localities to proceed to this production team for study, popularized their experiences rapidly in the whole area. Last year the per-mow average output of the "three wheats" in the whole area was increased by 35 percent over that of 1970.

Party organizations at various levels in Kiangsu also conscientiously implemented the Party's policy for intellectuals, organized agricultural scientific technical personnel to take the road of integration with workers and peasants, fully demonstrated their special skills so as to serve agricultural production in a better way. Over the past few years, the province's agricultural scientific technical personnel have successively gone deep into the rural areas, modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and joined the masses in undertaking scientific experiments, thus achieving gratifying results in their ideology and vocational work, making contributions to the rural areas' socialist construction.

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(According to NCNA Chengtu, April 19, 1972) The broad areas in Szechwan Province have actively unfolded agricultural scientific experimental activities, conscientiously implemented the "8-Character Charter" of agriculture, and have incessantly advanced toward production in depth and breadth, thus promoting the thriving development of agriculture.

Over the past two years, Szechwan Province has bred and popularized over 30 good seed strains of paddy rice; discovered quite a few good strains of rapeseed, wheat, corn, peanuts, cotton and sugar cane; and has been extensively producing and using many kinds of bacterial fertilizers, plant hormones and agricultural-use micro-organisms. At the same time, leading cadres there have energetically undertaken the transformation of farmland and soil, built water conservation projects, and carried out farm field capital construction including the planting of trees and afforestation, thus creating conditions for the expansion of double-crop rice acreage. At present, the province's sown acreage of double-crop rice has doubled that of the past. Last year, the province set a historic highest level in the total grain output and reaped bumper harvests in cotton, rapeseed, sugar cane, flue-cured tobacco, and jute.

Party organizations at various levels in Szechwan Province have during the past two years strengthened their leadership over agricultural scientific experimental activities. The province holds conferences every year to conscientiously sum up and popularize the experience of various localities in conducting scientific farming. Leading cadres at various levels also assist communes and brigades in setting up agricultural scientific research stations (teams) with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body and with participation from the cadres, scientific research personnel, and educated youths, so as to unfold scientific experimental

activities. According to preliminary statistics, the rural areas in the whole province have set up nearly 200,000 scientific experimental units.

In the course of conducting mass activities of agricultural scientific experiments, various localities have used, in close relation to reality, the "8-Character Charter" of agriculture formulated by Chairman Mao as guidance, and relentlessly grasped various production keys such as soil, fertilizer, water, thus achieving remarkable results.

Apart from a few plain areas, 70 percent of the land in Szechwan Province consists of rolling hilly areas and mountainous areas, with a considerable portion of the farmland hanging obliquely on the slopes; and the soil is barren and subjected to frequent drought and waterlogging. To cope with this situation, relevant departments have adopted the method of combining the transformation of farms and soil with the construction of water conservation projects and the planting of trees and afforestation, in order to carry out treatment and transformation of the mountains, rivers, fields and soil in different phases in a planned way. The leading cadres transformed slopes into terrace fields, added soil to thin soil layers, changed barren land into fertile land, energetically built various water conservation projects such as ponds, water reservoirs, and dams, afforested many forests, and preserved water and soil, thus enabling the previously barren land and thin soil layers as well as "fields that depend on heaven" to become high yield and stable yield farms.

Simultaneous with the transformation of farming conditions, the whole province has also carried out work to change the farming system. Previously, various places used old strains of tall-stemmed paddy rice crops and grew one crop of intermediate rice each year. Over the past two years, following the universal development of mass activities of agricultural scientific experiments, along with the changes in farming conditions such as soil and water, Party organizations at various levels have paid great attention to the popularization of good strains of short-stemmed paddy rice crops, and to the enlargement of the multiple cropping acreage. To deal with the frequent occurrence of seedling rotting of early rice crops during the large acreage sowing of double-crop rice, and with the problem of sterile ear forming of late rice due to low temperature, various hsien including Kuanghan, Lahsien, and Shuangliu adopted good early rice strains, carried out the nursing of young seedlings, used a good late rice strain that could resist low temperature, enabling the double-crop rice to grow well. Last year these few hsien increased their sown acreage of double-crop rice by more than ten times above that of 1970, increasing the output of grain by 10 percent.

Party organizations at various levels in Szechwan Province have conscientiously implemented Party policies, and given active play to the role of scientific research personnel, thus enabling scientific experimental activities to make ceaseless progress. Over the past few years, agricultural scientific research units in various places have dispatched scientific research personnel to penetrate into the production forefront, and set up

many scientific research basic points at various communes and brigades. Since 1968 the general headquarters of the Szechwan Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science has dispatched over 80 scientific research personnel to stay at selected spots at communes and brigades in 17 hsien of the province. Under the leadership of Party organizations of various places and with the assistance of the poor and lower-middle peasants over the past few years, they have conducted research into good strains of paddy rice, rapeseed, corn, wheat and cotton, and popularization of these strains over large acreages has generally increased output by a range of between 10 and 20 percent.

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SEED IMPROVEMENT

Mass Activities to Improve Seed in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 19, 1972)

south china's kwangtung province has produced several score of improved rice, sugar cane, jute, sweet potato and peanut strains in the past few years thanks to mass efforts by the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and scientific and technical personnel. this is in line with chairman mao's teaching "a fairly good harvest can be achieved by using good seeds even without increasing manpower and manure".

the densely populated province has limited farmland and mass scientific farming work started in 1955 when the agricultural cooperation movement was in full swing. there was a new upsurge in 1958 under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and people's commune. many peasant seed breeders came to the fore and a number of good seed strains were bred. later, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and ordered the large numbers of experimental stations and groups run by the peasants to stop work. this undermined mass scientific activities and held progress in farm production back.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the masses criticized this revisionist line. their consciousness of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line grew, as did their determination to farm for the revolution.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have strengthened leadership over the mass scientific experiment and taken an active part. new seed breeding centres have been set up and existing ones consolidated. three-in-one scientific groups of poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and technical personnel have been formed. leading members at all levels in chiehyang county on the chaochou-swatow plain are mobilizers of the mass activities and participants in them. all 26 people's communes have seed development centres and their production brigades have special experimental plots with people assigned to tend them. the county last year sowed good strains of late rice to 18,600 hectares and reaped a record harvest of 9.47 tons per hectare.

every production team in hsinhui county has special groups to tend seed development plots. it has produced 15 strains of rice, 6 strains each of sweet potatoes and peanuts. it has supplied other areas with 4,080 tons of good seed in addition to meeting its own needs since 1969.

the party and government institutions at all levels train peasant seed breeders. their political consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and their agro-technical level have been raised by attending agricultural

schools, political and agro-technical evening schools or short-term study classes or by holding meetings to exchange experience.

peasant seed breeder wei ping-szu of a brigade of taisnan county has concentrated on breeding rice seed over the past ten years. he has trial-produced many improved strains of short-stalk rice by hybridization, which were soon popularized over a big area.

there are now 1.3 million people doing agro-technical experiments in kwangtung province, as against 130,000 people before 1966.

over 60 per cent of the scientists in the provincial agricultural scientific research institutes went to the countryside during the past two years to do experiments with the local people and modestly learn from them. they also trained technicians for the communes and brigades. through the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they remoulded their world outlook and raised their technical level and made contributions to socialist agriculture.

agronomists of the provincial scientific and technical station went to the mountainous area in the northern part of the province to make experiments with the local peasants in selecting and breeding improved strains of seeds. they bred an improved strain of short-stalk, early-ripening late rice suited to the mountainous area.

by closely integrating themselves with the local workers and peasants, personnel of the tsunghua county agro-technical institute tested and popularized more than 320 advanced techniques in the area and trained over 500 technicians for the county.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres and technicians make full use of warm climatic conditions to speed up the process of seed breeding and selection in order to develop socialist agriculture in a greater, faster, better and more economical way. now it takes four years to breed new strains of rice seed as against eight to ten by the former methods. some have been bred in the third year and popularized the next.

IRON MINES

Young Peasants Open Iron Mine

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 19, 1972)

fifty peasant youths have opened a small iron mine in northwest china's kansu province. the mine in two years has reached an annual production of 100,000 tons and now has a work force of 300.

this is one of the numerous small and medium mining enterprises run by communes and brigades in the country's mass campaign to open mines to support the iron and steel industry.

the shuangchingtzu iron mine in anhsi county was built in may 1969. since then, the miners have developed 12 mining points and opened a pair of vertical shafts. they have also built a factory making explosives and laid a 500-metre rail spur. factory buildings cover more than 2,100 square metres of floor space. the mine has already turned out 289,000 tons of ore.

shuangchingtzu iron mine is in the yilaiko mountain 2,400 metres above sea level on the northwest china plateau.

the 50 young people from poor and lower-middle peasant families came to the mountain, inspired by chairman mao's teaching "the establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work". they displayed revolutionary zeal. at the beginning, they had only hammers, chisels, spades and baskets. to analyse ore composition, they hammered the ore into powder. they learned to make explosives and blast rocks.

the first batch of ore was extracted in one week. it was used by a nearby iron plant. the number of workers and the equipment increased as production grew. the mine began to turn from extracting outcrop to underground ore. a few people suggested asking for state investment and modern equipment. the mine's party branch organized a discussion. the miners decided to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work by combining indigenous and modern methods and gradually modernize the enterprise. they relied on their own efforts to sink vertical shafts and dig tunnels for underground mining. with their accumulated funds, they bought trucks, mine cars, pneumatic drills, diesel engines, hoists, air compressors and a power generating set. after a year's effort, tney semi-mechanized ore extraction and used machines to work some of the processes.

the mine party and revolutionary bodies adhere to the principle of self-reliance and train workers to become technical and administrative personnel in the course of production. some workers can also do chemical analyses and book-keeping.

the county party and revolutionary committees have led many people's communes and production brigades in anhsi county in building small mines on their own. statistics showed that commune- and brigade-run small mines in 1971 turned out more than 13,000 tons of phosphorus ore, more than 1,000 tons of manganese ore and 40,000 tons of limestone.

FISHING

Hopei and Liaoning Provinces Report Good Spring Fishing

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

good spring catches have been reported from the coastal areas of hopei and liaoning provinces. hopei province caught twice as much marine products as in the corresponding period of last year. liaoning in the first quarter of this year had 40 per cent more output than in the same 1971 period.

at the beginning of spring, leading members of the party organizations at all levels of fishing areas went to organize the fishermen for a study of chairman mao's teachings and the party's policies on developing fisheries.

the fishermen were keen to make all preparations faster than last year. some 1,500 fishing vessels in liaoning province went to sea in the second half of feoruary by breaking up the ice. the number of vessels at sea was double the 1971 figure. the luta marine products company analyzed the movement of shoals of fish and sent out the vessels in time. tne company met its production plan for the first quarter 18 days ahead of schedule.

fresh water fishery was developed in liaoning province this year, the water surface being increased by 6,600 hectares. the province brought in 750 tons of fish from more than 20 ice bound reservoirs during the first two months of this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA WRITERS BUREAU

Executive Secretariat of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Condemns US Bombing of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a statement issued yesterday strongly condemns u.s. imperialism for its new war escalation by sending a great number of planes and warships to attack the democratic republic of viet nam.

the statement says, "the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau strongly condemns the above crime committed by the u.s. reactionaries, reiterates its resolute support for the vietnamese people's just struggle to defend the north, liberate the south and reunify their motherland and firmly supports the appeal issued on april 15 by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam."

the statement says that neither war escalation nor political blackmail of u.s. imperialism can cow the vietnamese people, who, since long seasoned to the struggle and united as one man, persist in their struggle and are determined to deal fresh telling blows to the aggressors.

the statement goes on, "while wantonly bombing the d.r.v.n, u.s. imperialism slanders the latter as 'invading' south viet nam. this is a lie so absurd and wholly shameless, the same old tactics of besmirching others to cover up its own guilt usually resorted to by u.s. imperialism. as is konwn to all, viet nam is an independent sovereign country; her northern part and southern part form an integral whole. the imperialists and reactionaries have no right whatsoever to interfere with the vietnamese people's destiny. it is the lofty duty of the vietnamese people to liberate their motherland from the u.s. imperialist aggression and domination. and it is their sacred right to solve the problems of their own country. the fighters and people of both parts of the country have every right to support and encourage each other and jointly pursue the aggressors until no single aggressor soldier remains on their soil."

the statement stresses that the only correct way to solve the viet nam problem is the implementation of the 7-point peace proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on its two key points. truth and justice are on the side of the vietnamese people. sympathy and support of the people of the world, including the american people, are on the side of the vietnamese people.

the statement concludes, "now, the struggle of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos is gaining momentum. this is the manifestation of the iron unity of the three

indochinese peoples. they are fighting shoulder to shoulder and advancing together from victory to victory. the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, together with all progressive and revolutionary writers of asia and africa, reaffirms: we solemnly support the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples till final victory in their sacred struggle for burying u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for the liberation of their countries."

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Foreign Minister, Afghan Ambassador to China and His Wife Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

the visiting afghan minister of foreign affairs mohammed mussa shafiq and afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and madame sidky gave a banquet in the embassy here this evening.

attending the banquet were premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned hsu han-ping, wang chien-kung, yeh cheng-chang and chu chuan-hsien.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. foreign minister shafiq and premier chou en-lai toasted the new development of the traditional friendship between the people of afghanistan and china.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN AND PERU

Peking Soiree for Peruvian and Afghan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries arranged a soiree today in honour of the distinguished guests from peru and afghanistan. the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was presented by the china dance drama troupe.

the distinguished peruvian guests attending the soiree were madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the

president of the republic of peru; minister of fisheries general javier tantalean vanini and minister of industry and commerce rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, and members of the peruvian government delegation they are leading: madame tantalean, madame jimenez, general jose graham hurtado, chief of the advisory committee of the president, and madame rosa de graham, juan velasco gonzalez, adviser to the minister of fisheries and son of the president, and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and madame valdez perez.

the distinguished afghan guests attending the soiree were mohammed mussa shafiq, foreign minister, and his party, and afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and madame sidky.

present were vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister pai hsiang-kuo of foreign trade, vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-president ting hsi-lin of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including lin chia-mei, ting hsueh-sung, hsieh ching-yi, hsu han-ping, yang yang, liu ching-tang, wu fan-wu, yeh cheng-chang, wang hai-jung, chu chuan-hsien and tu yung-hsi.

after the performance, madame velasco and other peruvian guests and shafiq and other afghan guests, together with li hsien-nien, chi peng-fei and pai hsiang-kuo, went on stage and shook hands with the artists to congratulate them on their success. the guests presented baskets of flowers. the slogan "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" appeared on the background screen.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 18, 1972)

the albanian government delegation led by piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, left here for home by air this afternoon at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

chinese vice-minister yang li-kung of agriculture and forestry, who had accompanied the delegation to southern china, was present.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife.

the delegation arrived here from hangchow by special plane today.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Presidential Counsellor Mahmoud Riad Writes to Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

mahmoud riad, counsellor to president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt, sent separate letters to li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, of the people's republic of china. on april 14 through the Egyptian embassy in China after concluding a visit to china. the letters thanked china for the friendly reception and affirmed that the visit would further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and peoples of china and egypt. the letter to vice-premier li hsien-nien reads:

mr. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the people's republic of china:

on my arrival in cairo from your great country, i and my colleagues of the egyptian delegation are deeply moved by the warm reception accorded us during the visit. i express my thanks to you for your friendly feelings and wish you good health and happiness. may the great chinese people make continuous progress and grow stronger.

mahmoud riad, counsellor
to the president of the
arab republic of egypt

the letter to foreign minister chi peng-fei reads:

mr. chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china:

i and my colleagues of the delegation of the arab republic of egypt are profoundly moved by the hospitality and welcome accorded us during our visit to your great country and by the understanding and support you have shown in the course of the talks. i believe that our visit to your friendly country, our talks with premier chou en-lai and you and our meeting with other chinese leaders will further strengthen the relations of cooperation between our two countries and two friendly peoples.

mahmoud riad, counsellor
to the president of the
arab republic of egypt

CHINA AND IRAN

First Iranian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

abbas aram, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of iran to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by plane today.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Apr. 18, 1972)

a chinese table tennis team led by wang fu-yung arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to iraq at the invitation of the iraqi ministry of youth affairs. the deputy leaders of the team are tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin.

the team was welcomed at the airport by ussama amin, president of the iraqi table tennis association, officials of the ministry of youth affairs, iraqi table tennis players and other sportsmen. iraqi women table tennis players presented flowers to the chinese players.

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 18, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with wang fu-yung as leader and tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin as deputy leaders left here this morning for iraq after a week-long friendly visit to kuwait.

Seeing the team off at the airport were abdulla yousef jamal, president of the kuwaiti national table tennis association, jawad boshare, captain of the kuwaiti national table tennis team, table tennis players and other kuwaiti friends.

Chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei was present.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

mauritian friendly personages louis guillaume ng thow hing and his wife, and ng pan hing left here on april 16 and 19 to tour southern china en route for home.

Seeing them off were leading members of organizations concerned including li chuan-chung and hu li-peng.

the mauritian friendly personages arrived here on april 6. during their stay here, they visited factories, a hospital and scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND PERU

Distinguished Peruvian Guests View Sites in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the peruvian president, madame margarita arbulu de tantalean, wife of the minister of fisheries, rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, and madame jimenez, general jose graham hurtado, chief of the advisory committee of the president, and madame graham this morning visited the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs. they were accompanied by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and hsieh ching-yi, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and madame valdez perez were with them.

general javier tantalean vanini, peruvian minister of fisheries, and juan velasco gonzalez, adviser to the minister of fisheries and son of the president, today visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army and were warmly welcomed by commanders and fighters. they were accompanied by chang nan-sheng, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units.

Wife of Peruvian President and Other Distinguished Peruvian Guests Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English - Shanghai, Apr. 19, 1972)

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, and the peruvian government delegation led by general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, arrived here from peking by special plane this morning for a friendly visit. accompanied on their trip by madame lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and his wife madame yang yang, the distinguished guests were accorded a warm welcome by more than 2,000 people in shanghai.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and madame valdez perez arrived by the same plane.

warmly welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were wang hung-wen and yang fu-chen, vice-chairmen, and feng kuo-chu, huang tao and chu chin-teh, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

hungchiao airport flew the national flags of peru and china. the welcomers held red banners and streamers and beat drums and cymbals to warmly welcome the distinguished peruvian guests and show their respect for the peruvian people who are carrying out a resolute struggle in defence of their sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea. when the guests went round to meet the welcomers, the airport was a scene of jubilation. waving bouquets, the crowds cheered: "long live the friendship between the people of china and peru exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

also accompanying the guests to shanghai were leading members of departments concerned wang hai-jung, wu fan-wu, sun so-chang and chang hsing-chiao.

shanghai municipal revolutionary committee vice-chairman wang hung-wen gave a banquet this evening in honour of the distinguished peruvian guests. wang hung-wen and minister jimenez spoke at the banquet.

wang hung-wen said: though china and peru are separated by the vast pacific, our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism has

closely linked us together. we will firmly unite with the peruvian people and other latin-american peoples and the oppressed people and nations in the world, and together we will learn from each other, help each other, and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

in his speech, minister jimenez expressed his appreciation of the chinese people's resolute support for the peruvian people's persistent struggle to defend their sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea. he said: through our current visit to china, we are promoting the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of our two countries. the mutual understanding among the people of various countries who are waging struggle for liberation will contribute to our mutual support in safeguarding our rights in the face of the superpowers.

hosts and guests time and again toasted the further development of the friendship between the chinese and peruvian people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

madame velasco and the other distinguished peruvian guests, in the company of wang hung-wen and lin chia-mei, this afternoon visited the tangwan people's commune in shanghai county, the shanghai jade carving workshop and the shanghai carpet mill. they were warmly welcomed by commune members and workers.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Government Minister Receives Chinese Director on Sino-Polish Shipbrokers Company

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Apr. 18, 1972)

jerzy szop, polish minister of shipping, received here today tung hua-min, director, and all members, on the chinese side of the joint standing commission of the sino-polish shipbrokers company.

jerzy jablonski, director on the polish side of the joint standing commission of the sino-polish shipbrokers company, was also present.

attending the reception was lei yang, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim.

jerzy szop had a friendly conversation with tung hua-min, who was to take part in the 22nd meeting of the commission.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Ambassador to China Give National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

ralph emeric kashope taylor-smith, ambassador of the republic of sierra leone to china, gave a reception here today to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the republic.

attending the reception were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including fang yi, sha feng, li chiang, wang hsin-ting, wang kuo-chuan, hsieh hua, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai, ting kuo-yu, yao hsiao-cheng, chiao pei-hsin, chen wen-chun, chang tzu-liang and wang hai-ting.

ambassador taylor-smith and minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and sierra leone and the people of the two countries.

ambassador taylor-smith praised the friendship between the people of sierra leone and china. he said: to the friendly and heroic people of china we pledge our solidarity and loyal support to the bonds of friendship uniting our two countries, based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, and thus promoting the mutual understanding and friendly relations between the government and people of sierra leone and the government and people of the people's republic of china.

. the ambassador said that his country was proud and fortunate to be one of the 23 sponsor nations of the albania-algeria resolution for the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations organization and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. he added: the success of this resolution and its aftermath is now history. of one thing we the peoples of the developing world and especially sierra leone are satisfied is that justice has been done.

he said: the stand taken by the people's republic of china in supporting the struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin-america, especially the causes of the african peoples of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), namibia, zimbabwe and also the indochinese people of viet nam, cambodia and laos, is a great stand. it is a struggle for the just causes and rights of the oppressed peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and oppression of any kind, and for liberation and progress. we from sierra leone also support these causes, having been under colonial rule for over 150 years.

in his speech, minister chi peng-fei praised the heroic people of sierra leone who, under the leadership of president siaka stevens, had waged heroic struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence. he said: in international affairs, the government of sierra leone pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism which are subjecting asian, african and latin american countries to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying and supports the people of asia, africa and latin america in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence, thus making positive contributions to the asian, african and latin american people's common cause of opposing imperialism.

the minister went on: at present the situation in africa is excellent and favourable to the african people and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. however, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not reconciled to their defeats and are vainly attempting to stage a come-back and hold back the irresistible revolutionary historical trend in africa. the african people are heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and fighting to smash all new aggressive schemes of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the chinese government and people will forever stand by the african people and resolutely support them in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against racial discrimination.

minister chi peng-fei expressed heartfelt thanks to the government of sierra leone for resolutely supporting the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations. he expressed the conviction that, with the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sierra leone, which are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, will surely be consolidated and further develop.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the reception on invitation.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Director of Sudan News Agency Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

abdel kareim mahdi, director of the sudan news agency, and sudanese poet mohamed ali abu cataty arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of hsinhua, chang cheng-teh and li chin-hua.

ahmed a. omarabi, first secretary of the sudanese embassy in peking, was present.

also present was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at Lusaka Meeting of UN Special Committee on Decolonization

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Apr. 17, 1972)

chinese representative chang yung-kuan in a speech at the afternoon session of the u.n. special committee on decolonization here today sternly condemned the portuguese colonial authorities for their crimes of air-raiding tanzania and warmly congratulated tanzania on its victory over the aggressors. he also expressed firm support for the people of angola, mozambique, zimbabwe and other regions in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national liberation.

chang yung-kuan said that the attack on tanzania by the portuguese colonial authorities "seriously violated the sovereignty of the united republic of tanzania and threatened peace and security in the african region. this constitutes a serious challenge not only to the united republic of tanzania, but also to the national liberation movements of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and other regions. it is a challenge to the entire african people, as well as a challenge to, and defiance of, our present meeting. the chinese delegation expresses profound indignation at, and strongly condemn, this flagrant and criminal act of the portuguese colonial authorities. we are of the firm opinion that this serious crime of the portuguese colonial authorities should be sternly condemned in our future resolution."

the chinese representative said, "under the leadership of president julius nyerere, the heroic people of tanzania shot down the invading planes of the portuguese colonial authorities and dealt them heavy blows, scoring a tremendous victory. the chinese delegation would like to take this opportunity to extend our highest respect and congratulations to ambassador salim, chairman of our committee, and through you, to his excellency president julius nyerere, and to the government and people of tanzania."

he said, "these criminal acts committed by the tiny and decadent colonial authorities of portugal can in no way obstruct the vigorous development of the national liberation movements in africa, nor can they stop the african countries and people from giving resolute support to the national liberation movements of angola, mozambique,

guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia, azania and other regions. the chinese government and people firmly support the peoples of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia, azania in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for the achievement of national independence."

he added, "we are convinced that so long as they persevere in the struggle and strengthen their unity, and with the support of all countries and people that uphold justice, the heroic people of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia and azania will certainly defeat the portuguese and other colonialists and win thorough victory in their struggles for national liberation."

Head of Chinese Delegation Calls on Delegations to UNCTAD Session

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 18, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the chinese delegation to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, called on the delegations of burma, guinea, mali, the sudan, mauritania and the people's republic of the congo on april 17 and 18 on separate occasions.

yesterday morning, chou hua-min paid visits to u lwin, head of the delegation of burma; conde mamady, head of the delegation and director of the cabinet of the ministry of trade of guinea; and tieoule konate, head of the delegation and minister in charge of the national bank of mali.

yesterday afternoon, chou hua-min called on fakhreddine mohamed, head of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs of the sudan, and ahmed ould abdallak, head of the delegation and minister of commerce and transport of mauritania.

this afternoon chou hua-min called on manu-mahoungou, head of the delegation and minister of commerce of the people's republic of the congo.

cordial and friendly conversations took place at these meetings.

CHINA AND US

US Senators Mansfield and Scott Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1972)

u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and mrs. mansfield and u.s. senate republican leader hugh scott and mrs. scott and their party arrived here by plane today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

meeting them at the airport were chou pei-yuan and chiao kuan-hua, vice-presidents of the host organization, hsieh fu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang wen-chin, wang nai-jung, wang hsiao-yi and hu hung-fan.

chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the host organization, made a special trip to shanghai to meet the american guests and accompanied them to peking.

when the american guests stopped over in shanghai today, they were met and seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, a council member of the institute.

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Gives Banquet for American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs gave a banquet here this evening to entertain u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and mrs. mansfield and u.s. senate republican leader hugh scott and mrs. scott, and their party.

present at the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou pei-yuan and chiao kuan-hua, vice-presidents of the host organization; hsieh fu-min and lin chiao-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of organizations concerned chou chiu-yeh, chang wen-chin, yu li-chun, hsieh ching-yi, wang hsiao-yi, wang yeh-chiu and hu hung-fan. mr. tu yu-ming and mr. cheng szu-yuan were also present.

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* NATIONAL *
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SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Practice Produces True Knowledge, Scientific Experiment Produces High Output

by

Kuochuang Production Brigade, Hsiao Hsien,
Anhwei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 16, 1972)

Our Kuochuang production brigade is located in a plain in Huaipei. In the past Hsiao hsien was frequently plagued by poverty and natural disasters; the soil was saline and alkaline and unproductive; therefore output was low. Even in a good year the per-mow output of food grains was below 100 chin and that of ginned cotton was below 20 chin. Consequently this was a poor area which "depended upon the state for food and on relief for spending money."

Beginning from 1965, guided by Chairman Mao's great call "Learn from Tachai in agricultural production," we have persistently used Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as our guide, grasped the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, organized "three-in-one" scientific research teams and developed a mass movement of scientific experimentation. We have scored marked results in a period of seven years and turned our poor Kuochuang into a new socialist Kuochuang.

An agricultural scientific and technological force has grown up through scientific experimentation. There was only one team staffed by five members before; but now there are five teams staffed by more than 50 members. With the help of technical cadres stationed at selected spots, we have established scientific experimentation units including a "May 7" agricultural institute, a meteorological observation post, and an insect pest warning team.

In the meantime, we have also trained nearly one hundred peasant-technicians for fraternal communes, who have become a powerful force in the mass movement of scientific experimentation.

Scientific experimentation brings about achievements in scientific research. Centering around the needs of local agricultural production, we have developed scientific experiments in connection with the question of "eliminating alkalinity." In this movement, we conducted experiments on nearly one hundred different items and achievements were scored in over 30 items of scientific research including the improvement of saline and alkaline soil, seed selection, seed cultivation, successive cropping of wheat and rice, and reformation of farming systems, etc. In this way, a way to achieve steady and high output has been found.

These scientific experiments brought about actual increases in grain and cotton output by a large margin: On the basis of 126 chin per mow in 1964 (the highest amount of annual output after the liberation), per-mow grain output in 1968 exceeded the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," in 1970 the output exceeded 1,000 chin and in 1971 it reached 1,312 chin which was an increase of over ten times as compared with 1964. After exceeding the target set in the "Program" in 1968, the per-mow output of ginned cotton remained above 100 chin for three consecutive years between 1969 and 1971 and the average annual per-mow output of ginned cotton was 160 chin which was an increase by more than five times as compared with 1964.

The work of scientific experimentation in our production brigade was developed in the upsurge of "learning from Tachai in agricultural production." In 1964 after reorganizing the leadership squad, we grasped class struggle vigorously, persisted in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, and developed the movement of "learning from Tachai in agricultural production." In this way the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants clarified their socialist orientation and brought about a profound change in themselves.

At this time, the practice of production struggle gradually taught us: We must all-embracingly implement Chairman Mao's instructions concerning the development of the three great revolutionary movements, combine revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude, grasp the objective laws governing farming and practice scientific farming under the correct line and correct orientation. If we had only sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm without a strict scientific attitude and without practicing scientific farming, it would be difficult to change the situation of production quickly and, in the meantime, it would be impossible to maintain the socialist enthusiasm of the masses.

On the basis of this understanding, we established in 1965 a "three-in-one" scientific research team consisting mainly of poor and lower-middle peasants but also of cadres, old peasants and intellectual youths. We developed activities of scientific experimentation on the "elimination of alkalinity" by following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Practice, knowledge,

again practice and again knowledge." During the past few years, we tried to understand and transform nature gradually--proceeding by easy stages and rising in sophistication. Concretely speaking, we passed through the following three stages:

(I)

After the scientific experimentation set-up was established, we followed Chairman Mao's teaching of grasping the principal contradiction and discovered that the factor which hindered agricultural production in Kuochuang for long periods of time was salinity and alkalinity and that all measures for production increase would become empty talk if this contradiction was not solved. With the scientific research team as a backbone we organized a salinity and alkalinity survey team and sent it deep into the field to conduct investigation on alkalinity under the leadership of the Party branch.

After surveying the 1,580-odd mow of saline and alkaline land in the production brigade, finding out the area, nature, degree and characteristics of alkalinity and grasping the basic facts about the saline and alkaline soil, the Party branch mobilized the masses to begin a discussion and used "If Tachai can harness the mountain, we can eliminate alkalinity" as a combat slogan. However, some people said at this time: "The root of salinity and alkalinity goes deep. We cannot eradicate it."

Can our saline and alkaline soil be "improved" and "cured"? The Party branch grasped the ideological building of the scientific research team and organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching "The masses are the true heroes" to make everybody realize: To conduct scientific experiments well, we must keep the 700,000,000 people in mind, rally our "courage," persevere in "struggle" and dare to scale the summit of science and technology. But where should we start after the mental outlook was raised?

We visited old peasants throughout the production brigade who had experience in changing alkalinity and summed up their traditional experience in fighting alkalinity. By so doing, we discovered that their principal method of eliminating alkalinity was to "sweep" and "scrape off" salinity and alkalinity, in other words, to dig up and remove the 2 or 3 centimeters of alkaline soil that covered the surface. This method made the transplanting of seedlings easy, but salinity and alkalinity would again form on the surface when there was a drought, thus killing the seedlings.

With this problem in mind, we conducted repeated tests on experimental plots. On the basis of "peeling the skin" our experiments proceeded to "change the soil" so that the sprouts could grow and would not be killed by alkalinity. In this way we could reap the benefit in the same year. Upon seeing this success, the masses quickly increased their faith in controlling alkalinity.

Although this method made it possible for the seeds to grow, the growth of the sprouts was not satisfactory and output was low. In the meantime, alkalinity in the soil was still harmful to the crops. Later, we discovered that saline and alkaline action was seasonal. It was generally more serious in spring and autumn but less serious in summer. But why was it so? We discovered that we had little rain here in spring and autumn but during this time the temperature was high, the amount of water evaporation was great, therefore salt and alkali rose to the surface with the water and increased the salinity and alkalinity. But in summer there was more rainfall and thus salt and alkali sank together with the water, reducing the salinity and alkalinity on the surface.

This seasonal action of the salt and alkali made us understand the law that "salt comes and goes away with water." Thus we conducted terraced-field and strip-field experiments in which we dug ditches and elevated the level of the fields to lower the underground water table. This experiment successfully lowered salinity and alkalinity and increased the output. Upon seeing this the masses agreed that this method was a further improvement. In winter this year, all members in the production brigade worked together and made 20-meter wide terraced fields with 3-meter wide and 1.5-meter deep ditches on strongly alkaline soil.

These two victories in changing alkalinity enabled everybody to see the benefit of the experiment, corrected their understanding and made them repudiate voluntarily the "expert line," "philosophy of servility to things foreign," "theory of science is mystic" and the erroneous idea that "it is impossible to control and eliminate" alkalinity. In this way, the enthusiasm of the masses in eliminating alkalinity was increased and their confidence rose.

Adoption of the terraced field and strip field method indeed scored some success in improvement, but the results were not outstanding. Now, why was it so? Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conclusions are produced at the end of investigations, not at the beginning," we conducted on-the-spot investigations which revealed: There was a 3-centimeter to 10-centimeter thick clay layer in the soil some 60 centimeters to 70 centimeters, but sometimes 80 centimeters to 90 centimters, below the surface. As a result, salt and alkali dissolved in rain water could not penetrate the clay layer in the process of downward seeping. Consequently, large amounts of salt and alkali accumulated there. When a drought set in, they rose up to the surface again by capillary action and damaged the crops. Therefore, to improve the soil, we had to dig this clay layer out and improve the downward movement of the salt and alkali.

Thus, after repeated experiments, we adopted the method of deep plowing to plow up the clay and turn the salt and alkali down. Then silt was added to improve the soil. This method lowered the salt content of the soil by 93 percent and thus brought about good results. Now that we had discovered a new method, we immediately organized the masses to begin deep plowing. The poor and lower-middle peasants developed the revolutionary spirit of

fearing neither hardship nor death and worked in severely cold weather of 17 degrees below zero. They swept away the snow, crushed the ice, broke the frozen soil, and dug deep to bury the salt and alkali. Many people quietly endured injured hands, frozen feet and frostbitten faces.

After four winters and springs, they finally completely plowed the 1,000-odd mow of strongly alkaline fields once. In 1968, the output of food grains and cotton exceeded the target set in the "Program" and the label of low output and backwardness of the place was removed. This act of exceeding the target of the "Program" made everybody realize profoundly: After being victimized by salinity and alkalinity for generations, we finally conquered them today under Chairman Mao's leadership. This made the poor and lower-middle peasants love Chairman Mao more arduously and believe in science more firmly than ever.

(II)

Since a victory was won in overcoming alkalinity and the output of food grains and cotton exceeded the target set in the "Program" in 1969, a small number of people thought our alkaline soil "has improved" and our label of backwardness removed, therefore we "have done about enough" in learning from Tachai. Comrades of the scientific research teams also felt proud because they thought they had produced results and made their contributions. But had the increase of food grain production reached its "limit"? Had we got rid of the salinity and alkalinity of our soil?

The Party branch thought such ideas of being "proud," "complacent" and "remaining still" were a reflection of the stagnation, pessimism, lack of ambition, arrogance and complacency noted by Chairman Mao. Thus the Party branch mobilized the commune members to sum up the experience and lessons acquired in eliminating alkalinity during the past few years and to repudiate erroneous ideas such as "alkalinity elimination has reach its limit" and "production increase has reached its limit."

In the meantime, the Party branch repeatedly took the cadres and masses to visit Tachai and other advanced units inside and outside the province in learning from Tachai. They were greatly startled upon seeing other people's achievements in scientific experiments, land control and field building. Many people said excitedly: "We become complacent when we don't learn and don't compare. When we learn and compare we find that we are miles behind." They indicated unanimously: "We must raise the red banner aloft, advance forward forever and pledge ourselves to achieve the output of 1,000 chin of food grains."

But we must have corresponding measures after ideological understanding was raised. In 1968 we were greatly enlightened after seeing in Shantung the planting of hybrid corn and kaoliang in large areas. We realized that the "two hybrids" were high-yield crops with a high potential for production increase; in the meantime, kaoliang was alkali resistant. Therefore popularization of the "two hybrids" was an effective way to achieve a high yield of food grains.

However, to expand the area of planting of the "two hybrids" we must first plant more and better wheat. The only way to expand the area of summer sowing and the area of planting of the "two hybrids" and achieve an annual production increase was to expand the area of autumn sowing. Thus we had to modify our past farming system of three crops in two years to two crops every year and to open up a way for high yield strategically.

Thus we proposed to "attack wheat as the main target and expand the area of planting of the two hybrids" as a plan to reform production. According to local and external experience, to grow wheat and the "two hybrids" well and effectively increase output, we must develop well irrigation vigorously and thoroughly and change our past custom of "not using water." Since our fields were saline and alkaline, development of well irrigation could all the more help to reduce salinity and alkalinity and improve the soil. Thus we began the development of well irrigation vigorously in 1968, during which 24 mechanical wells were drilled.

Now the direction of attacking wheat as the main target and expanding the area of planting of the "two hybrids" was made clear, but how should we practice the new technique of cultivation and guarantee high yield tactically? We mobilized the scientific research teams to conduct experiments in different spots in the selection and cultivation of wheat and "two-hybrid" seeds, scientific utilization of water, application of fertilizer, prevention of insect pest, etc. High yield measures were finally worked out through repeated studies.

We selected superior breeds of wheat such as "Afu," "Maoyinafu," "Fengmai No. 1," "Chiulan 39," etc., which were of short-stem, fertilizer tolerant, lodging-resistant and disease-resistant. We also discovered scientific methods of liquid fertilizer control: "three fertilizers" (overwinter fertilizer, green-up fertilizer, jointing fertilizing) and "five watering" (freezing watering, green-up watering, jointing watering, blooming filling watering, wheat ripening watering). We also mastered new techniques for the cultivation of the two "hybrids." For instance, in the irrigation of spring corn, we adopted the method of "reduce, control and finally satisfy" and the method of "irrigate sparingly during the jointing stage, then irrigate during the blooming stage and again irrigate during the filling stage; the amount of irrigation is to be determined by the weather and other natural conditions." We took great pains in the study of ways to prevent and control summer corn borers. But after several years of observation and experimentation, we finally worked out a method of "vigorously controlling during the budding stage, grasping the ear forming stage and thoroughly controlling during the filling stage." This increased the unit output of summer corn to about 500 chin.

Mass movements of scientific experimentation enabled us to understand the law governing the high yield of wheat and the "two hybrids." In 1970, the unit output of wheat reached 420-odd chin throughout the production brigade. In the meantime, the area of experimental planting of the "two hybrids" was increased from the original small area to 570-odd mow, which

was more than half of the total area of food grain planting. In the meantime, the index of double cropping was also increased from 150 percent before 1969 to 196 percent. On the basis of exceeding the target set in the "Program" in 1968, the annual per-mow output of food grains was increased to 1,030 chin in 1970. Thus the 1,000 chin mark was exceeded in two years' time. Meanwhile, output of cotton was also increased rapidly: In 1970 the output reached 185 chin per mow, an increase of 49 percent over that of 1969.

This increase of food grain and cotton output by a large margin was not only a great encouragement to the masses but also a very meaningful education for them. This land which has been a pool of salt and alkali has now become a granary. This land which produced 100 chin per mow in the past produces 1,000 chin now. This convincing fact effectively educated people who had old ideas and old habits and believed only in old methods and old strains and varieties. Now they are convinced and realize that the battle of science and technology has to be fought and fought well.

(III)

Now, after exceeding 1,000 chin, could we advance still further? This became a new problem for scientific experimentation.

In the spring of 1969 we conducted an experiment of planting paddy rice on 5.6 mow of strongly alkaline land for the first time and reaped 1,030 chin per mow that year, thus crossing the Yangtze River. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with a deep understanding: "It is unbelievable that we can reap 1,000 chin of paddy rice from an old alkaline plot!"

Now, success was scored on a small experimental plot; but would it work on a large area? In 1970 we expanded the area of paddy rice planting to 140 mow on which wheat was grown previously. The broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard and achieved a bumper harvest. Ninety of the 140 mow of land produced as much as 800 chin per mow. In the meantime, the salt content of the soil also underwent great changes after paddy rice was planted on it. According to results of a survey: The salt content in the soil before the change-over to paddy rice planting was 0.472 percent, but after two years of rice planting it dropped to 0.072, a decrease of 87.7 percent. Meanwhile, organic contents in the soil were increased from 0.272 percent to 0.454 percent, an increase of more than 66 percent.

Thus in 1971 we again gave the masses a free hand to formulate plans for the expansion of paddy rice planting. During this year we were threatened by typhoon, insect pest and diseases, but the average output still reached 707 chin per mow and on some 50 mow the per-mow output exceeded 1,000 chin. This had an important effect on the increase of food grains production in 1971 by a large margin.

During the past three years we seriously grasped our experimentation and research in techniques for the selection and cultivation of paddy rice varieties. We found high-yield varieties such as "Special White No. 8" and

"Early Ripening Cinnamon Yellow," etc., which were suitable for this locality. We discovered the proper density for the planting of paddy rice and the timing for cultivation. We also conducted research in the scientific utilization of water and application of fertilizer and in methods of insect pest prevention and control. This helped to lay a foundation for the increase of paddy rice production.

Expansion of the area of planting of the "two hybrids" was indeed one of the ways to achieve high yield, but change-over to the planting of paddy rice did better in high yield as well as in eliminating alkalinity. This was because the temperature was high and rain was abundant this summer, therefore growth of corn and kaoliang would be difficult to control. Furthermore, since the situation of insect pest was also grave, a steady output could not be guaranteed. Generally speaking, the unit output would only be about 60 to 70 percent of that of paddy rice.

Judging from the effect of eliminating alkalinity, paddy rice planting was more effective. In the meantime, if wheat was planted after rice, the output was about 20 percent higher than planting after corn or kaoliang. Therefore, gradual expansion of the area of paddy rice planting and alternative planting of wheat and rice under the condition of guaranteed water supply and improvement of fertilizer and other factors were not only an effective measure for eliminating alkalinity but also an important way to change the situation of production north of the Huai River thoroughly and to achieve high and steady yield.

As we created this new farming system of alternating the planting of wheat and paddy rice, we also vigorously popularized the results of experiments in interplanting and companion cropping of other crops. In this way we could make use of the different characteristics of different crops to promote their growth through mutual reliance. For instance, we conducted experiments in the interplanting of sweet potatoes and corn, soya bean and corn, and the companion cropping of cotton and corn, "Liushihhuai" barley and spring peas, etc. We succeeded in all these experiments, raised the index of multiple cropping by relatively large margins and increased the output.

In 1971 we expanded the area of interplanting and companion cropping to over 500 mow and the index of multiple cropping of grain planting area was increased from the 1970 figure of 196 percent to 217 percent. Practice proved that interplanting and companion cropping not only increased the rate of land utilization and unit area output but also prevented salt and alkali from rising up to surface since mulching of the ground was increased and water evaporation from the soil was reduced.

As a result of the popularization of the alternative planting of wheat and rice, interplanting, and companion planting, although there was a relatively heavy flood in 1971, the per-mow output of food grains rose to 1,312 chin, an increase of 27 percent over the previous year. In the meantime, although production of cotton was reduced by the disaster, it still reached 171 chin.

Repeated high yields of food grains and cotton made the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants realize: There was no end to the development of things and scientific experiments would not stop at the same level forever. The poor and lower-middle peasants led by Chairman Mao would not only become masters of the new society but also become the master of nature.

During the past few years, although Kuochuang production brigade still has not done much work or scored great achievements in the mass movement of scientific experimentation, we have nevertheless acquired the following experience:

1. The key to conducting scientific experiments well lies in the strengthening of the Party's leadership:

Scientific experimentation is a great revolutionary movement in which the Party's leadership must be strengthened. But how should the leadership be strengthened? During the past few years the Party branch outstandingly grasped the following four points:

The first point is grasping line struggle.

Scientific experimentation is not only a question of technical innovation, it is also a profound ideological revolution. Our production brigade's advance from alkalinity elimination and control to the popularization of the "two hybrids" and from the alternative planting of wheat and rice to interplanting and companion cropping is a result of the struggle against the class enemy, against the revisionist line and against the force of old customs. The popularization of every new technique, the experimentation of every new item and the application of the result of every scientific research reflect the acuteness of line struggle. Our victory in scientific experimentation is also a victory in line struggle.

The second point is vigorously grasping the use of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to guide scientific experiments.

Chairman Mao's philosophical thought is our strong ideological weapon for knowing and remolding the world. During the past few years, the Party branch of the production brigade led the scientific research teams to study Chairman Mao's five brilliant philosophical works seriously, to apply them repeatedly in practice and to understand them better. This enables us to score preliminary achievements in attaining incessant high yield. It is a brilliant victory for Chairman Mao's great philosophical thought of "Practice, knowledge, again practice, again knowledge."

The third point is vigorously grasping the revolutionized building of the ideology of the scientific experimentation personnel.

Scientific experiments are conducted with the scientific research teams as a backbone, therefore their ideological condition would determine whether the scientific experiments would succeed or fail. Consequently, "whom do we serve" is a fundamental question in the revolutionized building of the ideology of the scientific research teams.

During the past few years, through study of Chairman Mao's works and through the appearance and solution of various problems, we made everybody realize that scientific experimentation was only a means but farming for the sake of revolution was the aim. The only way to reap more food crops for the support of revolution in China and in the world was to conduct scientific experiments well and the only way to score achievements with a red and determined heart was to keep the great revolutionary aim in mind.

In this way, with the idea of "conducting scientific research for the sake of revolution" established in everybody's mind, it was possible to handle correctly the relations between politics and professional work, between public interest and private interest, between hardship and happiness, between difficulty and ease, between subjectivism and objectivism, and between success and failure, etc., and make scientific experimentation develop gradually and penetratingly.

The fourth point is vigorously grasping the cadres' taking the lead to conduct scientific experiments in a big way.

To secure the leadership over scientific experimentation, the cadres must take part in the practice of scientific experimentation personally. This is the only way to maintain correct leadership. During the past few years, several principal members of our Party branch persevered in taking the lead in conducting scientific experiments. They led the masses in thought as well as in action. They personally took part in the determination of items for experimentation, in manual work in the experimental plots, and in the appraisal and popularization of the achievements of experiments. When the cadres have first-hand information, they can effectively strengthen the leadership over scientific experimentation work, create better conditions for the direction of production, overcome blindness and one-sidedness and raise consciousness. This not only remolds the objective world but also the subjective world.

2. The basic way to conduct scientific experiments well is to give the masses a free hand and conduct mass movements in a big way:

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses. The only way to wage war is to mobilize the masses and rely on the masses." Scientific experimentation is like other work, to rely upon the mass line or to rely upon the expert's line are an expression of the struggle between the two lines. Practice has taught us that if we rely upon a small number of people, our work will become more and more mystic and more and more dreary. Eventually only a few people will remain, busying themselves to no avail. The only way to conduct scientific experiments with greater, faster, better and more economical results is to trust the masses fully, conduct mass movements in a big way and let more people take part in scientific experimentation activities and master scientific knowledge.

During the past few years, we have paid attention to the development of "three-in-one" scientific experiment groups and turned them into extensive mass organizations. In the meantime, we also persevered in "gearing experimentation activities to the masses and to production." We formulated

plans of experiment together with the masses, studied designs for experiments together with the masses and appraised results of experiments together with the masses. The cadres and the masses conducted experiments together, worked together, looked at the results together, discussed together, looked for the causes together and made conclusions together. Both the cadres and the masses had confidence in and nobody could deny the new results obtained in experiments conducted in this manner. Experiments on principal items were conducted not only by the production brigades and production teams but sometimes also by specialized teams and individuals.

Scientific experimentation by the masses not only enables the masses to educate themselves but also concentrates the wisdom of the masses and brings about greater, faster, better and more economical results in scientific experiments. After taking part in scientific experiments and receiving profound education, the masses said: "We are enlightened ideologically by experimental plots." As a result, more and more people believe in science now and more and more people became enthusiastic about scientific experiments; and a mass movement of scientific experimentation takes shape.

3. In scientific experimentation, it is important to handle well the relations between experimental plots and common field, between old peasants and technicians, and between book knowledge and concrete practice:

Experimental plots and common fields--Experimental plots are front line positions of scientific farming. We should use common fields as the basis and make experimental plots serve common fields. Results obtained from experimental plots should be popularized in common fields directly and problems encountered in common field production provide scientific experimentation with new subjects for research. Any experiment for experiment's sake without any connection with common field production is blind experiment.

In scientific experimentation activities, our production brigade always perseveres in the thorough implementation of the "8-Point Charter," gears them to common fields and makes them serve production. We conduct research investigation and experiment on everything necessary for production increase. We always follow Chairman Mao's teaching "Everything must go through experiment" whenever we sum up local experience, popularize external experience, or create new experience. We always conduct experiments in small areas before application and popularization over large areas.

Old peasants and technicians--Old peasants are rich in practical production knowledge and are familiar with the local natural conditions and local situation of production; but technicians are educated and have scientific and technical knowledge. In scientific experimentation, it is very important to combine them well so that the strong points of one can make up for the shortcomings of the other. As we repudiate the "expert's line" and "philosophy of servility to things foreign," we correctly evaluate the role played by technicians. In addition to giving them active political help, we also fully develop their professional specialties. The method we have adopted is:

First, we regularly hold symposiums attended by old peasants and technicians to study and solve important problems in scientific experimentation and scientific farming.

Second, we organize technicians to sum up, publicize and popularize experiences of old peasants seriously.

Third, we hold study classes and invite technicians to teach fundamental knowledge in scientific experimentation.

Book knowledge and concrete practice--Theory comes from practice and in turn guides practice. In scientific experimentation, if we believe in books blindly and do not attach due importance to practice, we shall fail to bring about new results, create stumbling blocks for the masses, and impede the development of the mass movement of scientific research. But if we fail to attach due importance to book knowledge, we shall be liable to follow devious paths which would affect the results of our experiments.

At the beginning of our scientific research, some people held that uneducated people could not engage in this work. But after studying relevant teachings in Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and after repeated practice in alkalinity elimination and soil control work, we finally understood the laws governing the activities of salinity and alkalinity, mastered the method for eliminating alkalinity, realized the importance of practice and clarified the fact that in scientific experimentation we must persevere in "the viewpoint of practice is the primary and basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism."

However, one tendency often covers up another tendency. After we grasped the method of scientific experimentation, some people thought that book knowledge was unimportant and that scientific research could be conducted without any theoretical knowledge. But facts again gave everybody a good education: In 1970 when we worked on the cross-breeding of corn and kaoliang, we organized the masses to study the theory behind it and explained to them methods used in other localities. As a result, our work was done smoothly and the masses quickly grasped the technique. Hence, correct handling of the relation between book knowledge and concrete practice is also a question to which we must pay attention in scientific experimentation.

* * *

PRODUCT QUALITY

Place Improving Product Quality in a Primary Position

- An investigation into the condition of the Anch'ing Textile Mill, Anhwei Province, in improving product quality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 19, 1972)

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Anch'ing Textile Mill in Anhwei Province are leading the workers of the whole mill in implementing the Party's general line, "Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results," and energetically improving the quality of cotton yarn and cloth. In the fourth quarter of last year, under the condition of using an average of 3.84 catties of cotton less than the state's specification for each bale of yarn, the rate of first-grade cotton yarn accepted by the state was 99.81 percent and the rate of top quality cotton cloth accepted by the state was 93.16 percent. Since 1972, there has been a further decrease in the amount of cotton used, but the quality of yarn and cloth has further improved. Compared with the fourth quarter of last year, the use of cotton for each bale of cotton yarn in January and February was again lowered by an average of 1.05 catties, the rate of first-grade yarn accepted by the state has reached 100 percent, and the rate of top quality cotton cloth accepted by the state has also risen by 1.65 percent. While improving quality and reducing waste, the indexes for output, product variety, labor productivity, costs and profits have also set the highest record in history.

Develop Line Education in a Penetrating Manner

After Anch'ing Textile Mill went into operation in 1968, because of the one-sided emphasis placed by some of the leading comrades on the quantity of production, quality was overlooked, and because of that, although the production target was better fulfilled, still for a long time the product quality was unable to meet the standard laid down by the state. In the first quarter of 1970, the rate of first quality cotton cloth accepted by the state was only 37 percent, and the rate of cotton yarn up to standard was also very low. Some of the comrades said that it was because the plant was newly built and the cadres lacked experience in running things and the workers were not well trained; it had not been easy to better fulfill the production target, where could they find time to improve the quality?

However, the workers sharply pointed out, "Merely talking about production output without paying attention to quality, the yarn and the cloth produced would not be durable for wear or durable for use and they would not be welcomed by the masses. That is not in keeping with the orientation for socialist enterprises and not consistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." The criticism of the workers greatly shocked the leading members of the mill. They conscientiously studied the Party's general line on socialist

construction and deeply realized that whether or not to improve product quality energetically was not something unimportant that they could either do with or without, but an important question concerning what line was being implemented or what orientation the enterprise was following. They must place the improving of product quality in a primary position and conscientiously deal with the problem and solve it.

In order to improve product quality quickly, in the second quarter of 1970, the leading cadres of Anch'ing Textile Mill moved their office to the workshops, grasped key points and attacked obstacles together with the workers. Because of the importance attached to quality in the thinking of the leading members and the vigorous grasping of quality, positive results were very quickly obtained. In the first half of the year, this mill not only overfulfilled its production target, but the rate of first quality piece goods accepted by the state also rose to 72 percent.

Last year, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Carry out education in ideology and political line" in the whole Party, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Anch'ing Textile Mill launched an in-depth repudiate revisionism and rectification movement in the whole mill, carried out line education in close conjunction with reality, continued to eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises, and enabled Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to penetrate still further into the hearts of the people. The sense of responsibility of the workers in grasping quality well was further strengthened and there appeared a lively situation in which everybody showed concern for quality and held daily discussions for improving quality in the whole mill.

There was a time when the rate of first quality piece goods could not continue to rise. The Party committee of the mill, by means of investigation and study, realized that it was mainly due to the growth of arrogance and complacency among some of the comrades. Thereupon the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill again carried out a line education in the whole mill with guarding against arrogance and doing away with complacency as the theme, which enabled everybody to understand the danger of arrogance and complacency to the cause of revolution, further raised their line awareness and stimulated the improvement of product quality. Since the fourth quarter of last year to the present, the rate of first quality cotton cloth accepted by the state has all along maintained a steady 95 percent more or less.

Carry Out Mass Movement in a Big Way

In the struggle for continually improving product quality, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Anch'ing Textile Mill have all along insisted on boldly mobilizing the masses and bringing all positive factors into play.

1. Setting up a force of quality control personnel not separated from production with veteran workers as the mainstay to strengthen quality control.

The quality control personnel are elected by the masses and approved by the leadership. Each workshop has one to three such personnel and each operational squad one to two of them. Their duties are to help the workshops and shifts in exercising leadership over ideological education, examining operations and providing technical guidance, and they play a very important role in improving quality.

For example, formerly, because of the inexperience of a number of workers with the technique of coupling in the spinning workshop, the quality of the yarn produced was affected. The quality control personnel of this workshop conscientiously shouldered the responsibility, and sternly guarding the pass, refused to let yarn that failed to pass the standard leave the workshop. They repeatedly spoke to the workers not experienced in the technique of coupling about the danger to production of coupling that was not up to specification, and lent a hand in teaching them the technique. With the enthusiastic assistance of the quality control personnel, the coupling technique of these workers at present has quickly improved, and many of them have also achieved a fine standard.

2. Giving full play to the hardcore role of technical personnel in improving product quality.

The mill at the moment has 43 technical personnel and they all possess certain professional abilities. In the course of improving product quality, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill attached great importance to letting them play their parts to the full and boldly placed them in charge of technical work in the mill and the workshops. These technical personnel are all actively responsible in their work. As soon as he was put in charge of improving quality in the workshop, one of the technicians together with the quality testing personnel immediately moved their instruments to the scene of production to conduct tests, playing the part of improving product quality. He also carried out the development of technical innovations together with the workers and manufactured in succession a drum and cylinder cleaning machine, a semi-automatic yarn-feeding machine, an automatic oil extracting machine, and an automatic tape cutting machine to further improve product quality and lightened to a large degree the labor of the workers.

3. When problems affecting product quality appear, we concentrate forces to solve them.

For example, for some time impurities were causing a great deal of knotting in the former spinning workshop. To solve this problem, workers in charge of maintaining the combing machine in the workshop concentrated their forces and carried out comprehensive inspection and repairs on 186 sets of combing machines in the whole workshop and quickly reduced the impurities in the cotton. In order to further reduce impurities in cotton which caused knotting, and improve the quality of yarn and cloth, they again gave play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to think as well as daring to do, and with the help of fraternal units, concentrated a superior force and carried out innovation on the dust cutter, a key part of the cotton combing machine.

The success of this innovation not only reduced impurities and knotting, but also enabled quality to improve by 10 percent, reduced the amount of spinnable fiber in the cotton waste, and caused the amount of cotton used for the making of yarn to be reduced by an average of 2 catties per bale. Since last year, these assault-type actions have been carried out many times in the various workshops and three times in succession in the whole mill.

Establish Necessary Rules and Regulations

The leading body and the workers of Anch'ing Textile Mill have experienced in practice that the setting up and perfecting of necessary rules and regulations is an important guarantee for continuing the improvement of product quality.

In the past this mill had established some rules and regulations which played a definite role in insuring product quality. However, because some of these rules and regulations did not place proletarian politics in command and some were petty and complex, they fettered the hands of the workers, were not conducive to the development of production, and called for reform. Because of that the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill held in succession various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, and by means of developing a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, helped everybody to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to carry out an analysis on the past rules and regulations of the mill one by one, completely abolishing those that were completely wrong, partially abolishing those that were partially wrong, and maintaining those that were correct.

For example, everybody was of the opinion that the system of inspecting raw cotton bale by bale in the past was for the rational use of cotton and reflected a sense of responsibility toward the state, and was not petty or a complex philosophy and should be maintained. By means of the method of making analysis on one item after another, since last year some rational rules and regulations have continued to be set up and perfected in the various workshops.

The workers have also discovered in practice many methods favorable to the improving of product quality, and mobilized the masses in the mill to sum up seriously these methods for consolidation as new rules and regulations. In order to increase the sense of responsibility of the workers in charge of blocking, workers helping with dismantling from the No. 3 operational squad of the weaving workshop, would each day make a detailed report on the removal of damaged cloth and the cause for its production, and inform the workers in charge of blocking in time, which played a definite role in improving product quality. When the workshop discovered this new thing, it was immediately popularized throughout the workshop, and after extensive discussion, the system for placing on record the removal of damaged cloth was laid down, and that stimulated the raising of product quality in the whole workshop.

Develop Technical Training Activities

Anch'ing Textile Mill is a new mill that has recently been thrown into production and most of the workers are new hands. The revolutionary fervor of these new workers is very high, but because the time they are with the mill is short, they are generally not experienced enough technically. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill have realized that in order to bring about a steady improvement in product quality, they still have to develop technical training activities and raise the technical standard of the new workers. On the basis of the condition of the mill itself, they have adopted the following methods.

1. Attend technical lessons.

The teaching of technical lessons is generally taken over by the responsible comrades and the technical personnel of the workshops, and workers with rich experience in specific fields are also asked to give talks. The contents of these technical lessons are mainly introductions to basic knowledge of the various products of the mill, basic operational procedures and causes and methods of prevention of principal incidents in quality and production quality. Sometimes an on-the-spot analysis is held on damaged cloth. Since last year, this workshop has maintained holding two to three technical lessons a month and they played a great part in improving the technical standard of the workers.

2. Organize emulation exhibitions.

That is a good form for popularizing advanced operational methods. Each time a new experience is made an emulation exhibition is immediately organized for its propagation. For example, a young worker in charge of blocking of a weaving machine joined the staff not long ago. Because of her conscientious study of revolutionary theory, modest learning from veteran craftsmen, and diligent delving into the study of technology, her technical standard improved very fast and she also accumulated some experience. The workshop held many emulation exhibitions and asked her to give demonstrations to the others.

3. Hold before-and-after shift training.

That is to use the time before and after a shift each day to gather the people together and give them training in the various operational processes.

4. Organize workers with better technique and who have been workers for a longer time to form teams with workers who joined the mill later with less technical experience so that they could learn from one another. Maintenance worker Chu Jung-hua is more experienced technically and he has formed a team with new worker Lei Kuo-sheng. Chu Jung-hua teaches conscientiously while Lei Kuo-sheng studies modestly, and with the help of Chu Jung-hua, the technical standard of Lei Kuo-sheng is improving rapidly.

- NCNA correspondent

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COMMUNIST LEADERS

Peking Meeting Honors Memory of Comrade Tseng Shan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

comrade tseng shan, member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, deputy to the third national people's congress and member of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, died of cardiac infarct in peking on april 16, 1972 at the age of 73, despite emergency medical treatment.

a meeting to pay last respects to the deceased was held in the auditorium of the paobshan cemetery for revolutionaries this afternoon. in the middle of the hall there were a portrait of the late comrade tseng shan and an urn containing his ashes. the urn was draped with the flag of the chinese communist party.

wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and c.p.c. central committee were placed in the hall.

other wreaths were presented by premier chou en-lai; kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and by the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council, the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. and departments of the party, government and people's liberation army.

attending the memorial meeting were:

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chu teh, yeh chien-ying and chang chun-chiao, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee;

hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee;

kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference;

members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking (listed in order of the number of strokes in their surnames) yu sang, wang chen, teng ying-chao, liu wei, hua kuo-feng, li chen, li fu-chun, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, chang yun-yi, chang chih-ming, chang ting-cheng, chang yi-hsiang, su ching, yu chiu-li, tsao yi-ou, su yu and tsai chang; and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee fang yi, chang ling-pin and kuo yu-feng;

the party and state leaders present extended heartfelt condolence to comrade teng liu-chin, widow of the late comrade tseng shan, and their children.

comrade wang tung-hsing officiated at the meeting, and comrade yeh chien-ying delivered a memorial speech.

comrade yeh chien-ying said: "comrade tseng shan joined the communist party of china in 1926. he served as secretary of a c.p.c. county committee, member of a c.p.c. special regional committee, chairman of the kiangsi provincial soviet and acting secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsi provincial committee, deputy secretary of the southeast bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the bureau's organization department, head of the organization department of the central china bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the east china military and political commission and chairman of the commission's financial and economic committee, vice-chairman of the committee of financial and economic affairs of the central people's government council, head of the communications work department of the c.p.c. central committee, minister of the textile industry, minister of commerce and minister of internal affairs of the people's republic of china, etc. he was elected a member of the central committee at the party's seventh and eighth national congresses.

"comrade tseng shan was an outstanding member of the chinese communist party. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, he had for decades remained loyal to the party and the people in the protracted revolutionary wars and in socialist revolution and socialist construction, led an arduous and plain life, maintained ties with the masses, worked hard and served the people diligently and devoted his life to the liberation of the chinese people and the cause of communism.

"in the death of comrade tseng shan, we have lost a staunch revolutionary fighter. it is a big loss to our party. as we pay last respects to comrade tseng shan with deep grief, we should learn from him his revolutionary spirit, turn grief into strength and unite to win new and still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

attending the ceremony were also: hsieh fu-min, shih liang, chi fang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

chou pei-yuan and yang tung-chun, members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee and friends of the late comrade tseng shan including wang liang-en, yang ten-chung, liu yu-fa, kang ke-ching, chi peng-fei, liao cheng-chih, tseng wei, shih yi-chih, liu fu-chih, huang ching-hsi, chang chi-jui, wu teh-feng, chiang tzu-kuan, tseng han-chou, ho lan-chien, wan nai-feng, cheng tan, chao ping-chien, hsiung tien-ching, chen shao-kun, li ta-tung, yi wen, tang ke, wang hsing, mao hung-hsiang, liu hsiang-ping, kuo lu, ma yao-chi, wu jung-feng, liu yin, chou yung, pien chiang, yang kuo-yu, tsao kuang-lin, yao chin, fang kao, kao hsiu, liu yi, li meng-fu, chang tao, kao fu-yu, hou chun-huai, yu li-chun, tien wei-hsin,

chin tao, chiu wei-kao, wang lei, wan li, liu chuan-hsin, wang lin, hsiao ke, wang cheng, li pu-hsin, chang fan, liu yang-chiao, yuan jen-yuan, pai tung-tsai, huang chih-chen, chen jui-ting, liu hsing, kan chung-tou, peng ju, chou tung-ping and wang ting-kuo, and representatives of the masses of departments concerned.

after comrade tseng shan passed away, leading comrades of the party central committee chu teh, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, nieh jung-chen and hsu hsiang-chien, and a number of leading comrades of the party, government and army organs went to pay their last homage to the remains of the deceased.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Southwest China Hsien Makes Advances in Agricultural Science

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 21, 1972)

a county agricultural research institute in southwest china's szechwan province has scored excellent achievements in developing mass scientific experiments.

the changshou county research institute made scientific experiments on more than 40 subjects and bred 39 good strains of rice, wheat and sweet potatoes. they are early-maturing, high-yield strains.

the researchers during the great proletarian cultural revolution criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as "relying on experts alone", spread by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. they kept to the three-way combination of leading cadres, technicians and experienced peasants, and closely linked experiments with local farm production. they constantly went to production teams to make investigations. they found that the multiple-cropping index of some 60 per cent of the county's paddy fields was low, as was the output of sweet potatoes. therefore the researchers centred their research on these problems.

in order to increase the index, they first ran a seed test. they selected 30 varieties of early-maturing late rice with high yields and seven sequential combinations of early and late rice. the institute has introduced fine strains of rice, wheat, maize and sweet potatoes from other parts of the country for the test since 1966. crossed strains have been bred to good effect. they also succeeded in growing double-cropping rice in a cold hilly area and the output was 3 tons per hectare more than local single crops of mid-season rice. the institute made a successful experiment in reaping two rice crops and one wheat crop a year and the per-hectare yield was 9.7 tons.

the institute did research in raising sweet-potato output. on the basis of the experience of the peasants, it evolved a new method of nursing the slips. the same amount of seed potatoes gave four to five times more slips. the new method advanced the growing season and helped raise output 20 to 30 per cent per hectare. the institute popularized 16 tasty, high-yield potato varieties. they generally yielded 30 to 50 per cent more per hectare.

members of the institute adhered to the mass line. they worked with the peasants to determine the results of their research and popularize good experience. they established ties with some 200 scientific research groups in the communes and brigades and promoted mass research.

FARM PRODUCTION

South China Hsien Diversifies Farm Production

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 21, 1972)

tzuyuan county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region has made advances in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production by following the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

the county produced 13.5 per cent more grain last year than in 1970, averaging 6.26 tons per hectare, which surpassed the target of 6 tons set for the area in the national programme for agricultural development. it planted 17,000 hectares to trees, an all-time record. the number of pigs was 46 per cent over the 1970 figure.

tzuyuan county is in a cold, mountain area and the bulk of its farmland is on mountain slopes.

after the county party and revolutionary committees were set up during the cultural revolution, they mapped out a plan to push grain production and forestry to a new level within 3 to 5 years. cadres and commune members responded warmly. the county party committee sponsored study classes to help cadres at all levels see interdependent relations among agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in the light of chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". it also arranged for cadres and commune members to tour advanced brigades.

one of these brigades had few trees before. its cadres and members firmly implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line during the cultural revolution and planted trees on 80 hectares of barren mountain slopes while continuing to develop grain production. more trees helped check erosion and raise grain output from somewhere near 3

tons per hectare before the cultural revolution to about 6 tons. success in farming and forestry greatly increased the income of the commune and its members. members of a production team in another brigade armed themselves with chairman mao's philosophic thinking and broke with conventional farming methods to work out ways of planting two rice crops a year instead of one as previously. they topped the grain target three years in a row. the highest yield was 13.5 tons per hectare.

the county party committee popularized the advanced experience of these units to provide an example for other communes and brigades. most of the county's paddy fields grew two rice crops last year, both showing a 20 per cent increase in output over the 1970 figures. per-hectare output surpassed the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development, and the county became an advanced unit in the autonomous region.

leading members of the county party committee made a general investigation of the natural resources for expanding forestry, pig-raising, medicinal-herb growing, tea-growing and irrigation, and mapped out an overall plan to develop a diversified economy. many communes and brigades set up afforestation centres, pig-raising farms and medicinal-herb growing centres. wasteland was reclaimed in a planned way and streams were tapped for irrigation. in the arid areas, trees were planted between grain fields to retain water.

the county rationally used the labour force so as to benefit both farming and forestry. during slack farming seasons, it would mobilize more people to plant trees. at the same time it organized special teams to take care of the trees all the year round. people dredged rivers, built roads and hydraulic power stations and increased mechanization. twentytwo river channels totalling more than 500 kilometres were dredged and 44 hydraulic power stations built in the past two years. most of the production brigades and teams now use electricity for rice husking, flour milling and forage crushing.

some 470 members of the shihhsitou production brigade of the yentung people's commune worked hard three winters and springs to remove 51 hill-tops, fill in 34 gullies, dig over 10 tunnels and build 80 hill-side ditches totalling 90 kilometres. seventythree hectares of arid land now give high, stable yields irrespective of drought or excessive rain. twentythree hectares of hill-slopes were terraced. in three years, trees were planted on 340 hectares of land, and the brigade now turns out 500 cubic metres of timber every year. the brigade also developed other side-lines.

LEARN-FROM-TACHAI MOVEMENT

Report on Movement in Southern Hunan Province to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 20, 1972)

hilly lingling administrative region in southern hunan province has nine counties with a population of three million. it is leading in the movement in hunan to learn from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the region obtained an all-time total grain output last year against a rare drought, more than double the figure in 1949, the year of liberation. forestry, animal husbandry, side-lines and fisheries also grew.

through extensive discussions with cadres and the people, i found them high in spirit and determined to farm for the revolution, all this being the result of a deep-going education in ideology and political line.

hsintien county is an advanced unit in the movement to learn from tachai. its grain production and the number of pigs raised topped the targets set in the national program for agricultural development. people's life has been greatly improved in the past two years.

but the county's leading members and peasants look on their progress as only the first step on a long march.

sabotage by liu shao-chi's revisionist line and poor natural conditions retarded farming before the cultural revolution. after the county revolutionary committee was set up, it led the masses in learning from tachai. two years of hard efforts brought the average per hectare grain yield in 1970 above the program target of 6 tons. that year the county became self-sufficient in grain.

some cadres became complacent. the county revolutionary committee organized mao tsetung thought study classes. it gave education in ideology and political line to the cadres. they analysed the situation in the light of the dialectical materialist concept of "one divides into two". they took note that some of the production brigades were still lagging behind and 20 per cent of the farmland was low yielding. the county revolutionary committee sent many cadres last year to such brigades to help educate the people in mao tsetung thought. many of the brigades soon caught up and the movement as a whole developed in a more balanced way.

the ouchiatang production brigade of the chengtung people's commune raised its average per-hectare grain yield above the six-ton target back in 1968. the communist party branch of the brigade has consistently used chairman mao's philosophic thinking to arm the masses and inspired them to farm for the revolution. their sustained efforts to tap the production potential and improve farming methods have brought high, stable yields. last year the brigade's grain yield averaged 10.5 tons per hectare and animal husbandry and other side-line production also increased.

although the chiuyi mountain area was hit by a dry spell this spring, water from a local river flowed along a 15-kilometre canal skirting hill slopes to reach the farmland. the newly transplanted rice seedlings covered the fields with fresh green.

the canal was built by joint efforts of two people's communes following the establishment of their revolutionary committees during the great proletarian cultural revolution. a survey team formed by 12 educated young people under the leadership of veteran peasants and cadres travelled across mountains and valleys and charted the route of the canal in less than 2 weeks.

as the most hazardous section of the canal was a stretch hewed across a sheer cliff, twelve militiamen hung from the top of the cliff by ropes around their waists to continue the work in mid-air. the canal was completed after two winters and springs to provide an unfailing supply of water for the fields.

the ponds, reservoirs, canals and other projects built in the past few years have improved the area's farming conditions. seventyseven per cent of the fields now give high, stable yields irrespective of drought or heavy rain, as against 17 per cent in the early post-liberation period. the double-cropping rice acreage has increased nearly six times.

agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries are well balanced as the cadres and commune members conscientiously implement chairman mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

the lienhuatang production brigade is outstanding example in developing a diversified economy in line with this principle. leading cadres of the brigade party branch led the members in studying this principle and the party's policies on rural work. on this basis, they correctly handled the relations between agriculture and side-line production and between grain and other crops so as to develop their collective economy in an all-round and planned way. they evolved ways to intercrop grain and industrial crops. this steadily raised the rate of land utilization. the different jobs created by the many-sided economy give full scope to the abilities of the brigade members who have different physical strength. the public accumulation funds and the income of the brigade members increased year by year as production went up. last year the brigade's total income from agriculture and side-line production was double that of 1965. the brigade has set up farm produce processing mills and water turbine pumping stations, and electric lighting has reached every peasant home. new storage bins have been put up to keep up with the expansion.

chianghua yao autonomous county is one of the well-known areas of chinese fir forests. the county inter-plants grain and trees. it became self-sufficient in grain in 1969 and in 1970 it supplied 2,000 pigs and 5,500 tons of surplus grain to the state. after the county revolutionary committee was set up, leading members went to forest area to make investigations and to sum up experience. a production brigade in a cold mountainous area 1,000 metres above sea level expanded the inter-planted acreage and got good results.

its experience was popularized and pushed the efforts to increase grain output in cold forest areas.

the county fulfilled the timber production plans in the past three years. in addition, it built 10,000 water control projects, big and small. new farming methods were adopted and 80 per cent of the farmland in the county gives stable high yields irrespective of drought or heavy rain. total grain output in 1971 was three times more than in 1949. the county supplies the state with large amounts of tea, tung oil, resin, honey, medicinal herbs and pelt every year.

SUPPLY-MARKETING CO-OP

Good Supply and Marketing Co-Op in South China Autonomous Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 20, 1972)

the 21 workers of a supply and marketing co-operative in jung shui miao autonomous county of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region bring goods to the doorsteps of 4,000 households under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "develop the economy and ensure supplies". scattered in 89 mountainous hamlets, these households are of miao, yao, tung, chuang, han and shuichia nationalities.

the area had no shop before liberation. a supply and marketing co-op as well as many agencies were set up after liberation for the convenience of the people.

the co-op members during the great proletarian cultural revolution sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as "profit first" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they were determined to do a good job of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants and agricultural production. they took turns to bring small farm tools and fertilizer and several hundred varieties of daily necessities, including salt, edible oil and kerosene, to the remote hamlets.

a baby was born in a household of yao nationality and glucose was needed. as soon as the co-op heard this, it sent it at once.

the co-op members always try to help overcome difficulties arising in developing the collective economy. the locality needed lime to apply to the paddy fields. if they brought in lime from elsewhere, the transportation costs would be high. the co-op members were determined to help. there is no limestone in the area, but they found a rock that could be substituted. they built a kiln and turned out lime. the co-op members first

experimented with it on a small plot and then applied it to a big area. the crops grew well because this kind of lime had a high phosphorus and alkaline content. it keeps the fields warm and adds fertilizer.

the co-op members know that the economy must be developed in order to ensure supply. they went to make investigations and study among the masses and help them develop collective agricultural and side-line production. during their days off and in their spare-time they opened two-thirds of a hectare in the mountain as their experimental plot. they planted medicinal herbs and nursed saplings of fruit trees and trees of economic value. they also run a piggery. the co-op has provided the production teams with more than 80,000 chestnut and palm saplings and 112 piglets of improved strains in the past few years.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Tibet Plateau Makes Rapid Progress in Weather Forecasting

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 20, 1972)

multi-national meteorological workers have made big headway in studying the capricious weather on the "roof of the world", the tibet autonomous region.

tibet had no weather forecasting service before liberation. the service has developed in line with the expansion of agriculture and industry since 1951 when tibet was liberated. meteorological observatories and stations have been set up in many places including chamdo, loka, shigatse, ari, nagchuka, lhasa and linchih. apart from ground observation, they make observations of the wind, solar radiation and upper atmosphere including temperature, humidity and barometric pressure.

many staff members of the observatories and stations are former serfs who experienced great suffering under serfdom. the communist party has trained them to be meteorological workers. one of them is gantanchunpei of tibetan nationality who was orphaned as a child and went begging on the streets of lhasa in old china. after liberation the people's government took good care of him and sent him to school. he was appointed to work in a meteorological station after he finished school. he has made a serious study of chairman mao's works and become a competent weather forecaster.

meteorological work on the tibet plateau involves hard working conditions. personnel in this field surmounts many difficulties to serve the socialist revolution and construction and to serve the people whole-heartedly. many members of the meteorological

station in northern tibet keep up outdoor observation even when it is 30 to 40 degrees below zero and the wind force exceeds whole gale. a great number of meteorological workers visit peasants and herdsmen in various places to benefit from their abundant experience in weather observation. they have achieved significant results in forecasting snowfalls because they combine the results of meteorological observation with phenomena of the sky and changes in plants and animals.

INDUSTRY

Peking Fulfills State Industrial, Transport and Capital Construction Quarterly Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

peking fulfilled the first quarter's state plans for industry, transportation and capital construction. it achieved this thanks to the strengthening of unified party leadership, education in ideology and political line and implementation of the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production in an all-round way.

industrial production hit an all-time high, being 9.7 per cent above the corresponding 1971 period.

leading cadres in metallurgical enterprises worked alongside the miners and smelting workers, made investigations, strengthened weak links in production and tried to solve key production problems promptly. compared with the corresponding 1971 period, the output of fine iron ore increased by 92 per cent during the quarter, pig iron 8.4 per cent, steel 18 per cent and rolled steel 29 per cent.

in the machine building industry, the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield, national pacesetter in industry, was instrumental in improving enterprise management, tapping potential and increasing production by 20 per cent over the 1971 january-march period. increases of 50 per cent or more were reported for the output of equipment for the mining, chemical and power industries, heavy machine tools, motor vehicles and heavy motors.

in capital construction, socialist cooperation enabled the workers to build many key projects faster and with better results. in terms of floor space, 41 per cent more projects were underway and 70 per cent more housing was completed during the quarter than in the same period the previous year.

in railway and highway transportation, a campaign to increase production and practise economy centred on more haulage, faster runs and greater safety showed good results. the first quarter's plan for railway

transportation was overfulfilled. the workers improved organization of work to facilitate faster dispatching, loading and unloading. nearly 100,000 tons of material above plan for the metallurgical industry, coal and chemical fertilizer were transported. the volume of highway transportation was 4.3 per cent above plan.

peking workers produced more farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticide to support agriculture. by tapping its potential, the peking hand-tractor plant turned out twice as many walking tractors in the first quarter of the year as in the corresponding 1971 period. it also supplied the villages with large numbers of spare parts. mobile teams composed mainly of experienced workers from various factories visited people's communes and brigades on peking's outskirts and helped tackle knotty technical problems to the delight of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

chairman mao teaches: "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality". many peking factories have reported new success in improving the quality of their products. the quality of micro motors, relays and 20 other kinds of meters and instruments as well as sewing machines, wrist-watches, cotton cloth, prints and woollen fabrics compares favourably with that at the end of 1971. hundreds of new designs and specifications of light industrial and textile products have been tried out and produced.

the mass technical innovations campaign has made new advances. thousands of technical innovations items were introduced in the january-march period. assisted by some scientific research institutes, the capital iron and steel company renovated work processes after 100 experiments to produce the best sintered ore the company has ever made. coal consumption drops markedly.

the growth of industry gives rise to a thriving market in the chinese capital. retail sales in the first quarter of this year were 6.2 per cent over the same 1971 period.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Foreign Minister in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

afghan foreign minister mohammed mussa shafiq and his party visited the peking carpet weaving mill today in the company of chiao shan-min, a leading member of the ministry of light industry, and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and madame sidky also visited the mill.

shafiq and the other distinguished afghan guests arrived at the mill this morning to a warm welcome by leading members of the mill's revolutionary committee and workers. the workers waved national flags of china and afghanistan and cheered "long live the friendship between the people of china and afghanistan exclamation" a leading member of the committee gave shafiq and others an account of the mill's production. then the guests went round workshops and inspected the products.

the afghan guests also visited the summer palace today.

the day before yesterday shafiq and the other afghan guests viewed relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the company of chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries. they went to the great wall and other scenic spots and historical sites yesterday, in the company of chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Afghan Foreign Minister Shafiq

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with mohammed mussa shafiq, afghan foreign minister, and his party.

present on the occasion were afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky, and his wife.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chiao shan-min, yu li-chun, yeh cheng-chang and chu chuan-hsien.

after the meeting, kuo mo-jo gave a dinner in honour of minister shafiq and the other distinguished afghan guests.

Afghan Foreign Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

mohammed mussa shafiq, afghan minister of foreign affairs, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang an-chu, a leading member of the ministry of foreign trade; and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries tu hsing-yuan, chiao shan-min, tiao ping-chang, wang chien-kung, hsu han-ping, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, wu yin-hsien, chou jung-kuo, kuo tung-chun, yeh cheng-chang and cheng fei.

also present were thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people where the national flags of china and afghanistan were hung.

minister shafiq and minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and afghan people.

minister shafiq thanked the chinese government and people for their warm reception and kind hospitality. he said: during our stay, our chinese friends have given us high appraisal, and we shall bring back these memories to our country as precious gifts.

minister chi peng-fei said: we believe that through minister shafiq's present visit the friendly relations between china and afghanistan will be further strengthened and developed. he asked the distinguished afghan guests to convey the cordial regards of the chinese people to the afghan people when they return home.

after their toasts, the band played the national anthems of china and afghanistan.

afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and his wife and officials of the afghan embassy in peking were present at the banquet.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

Afghan Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

afghan minister of foreign affairs mohammed mussa shafiq and his party left here by special plane this morning to visit southern china.

the guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, wang an-chu, a leading member of the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including tu hsing-yuan, chiao shan-min, tiao ping-chang, wang chien-kung and chou jung-kuo, as well as more than 3,000 people in the chinese capital.

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present at the airport.

as foreign minister mohammed mussa shafiq and the other distinguished afghan guests bade farewell to the crowds, people beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans, wishing continuous growth of the friendship between the people of china and afghanistan. young people danced to pay tribute to the distinguished guests.

yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and mohammad osman sidky, afghan ambassador to china, are accompanying foreign minister shafiq and others on their south china visit.

present at the airport were madame sidky, wife of the afghan ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the afghan embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Li Chiang Meets British Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang met and had a friendly conversation this morning with all members of a trade mission of london chamber of commerce and industry to the people's republic of china. leader of the mission is lord ebbisham and deputy leader h.f. bibby.

d.m. march, first secretary of the british embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of chinese departments including li yung-ting, cheng chi-hsien, kang chih-wei, yu hou-hua and wang ju-kun.

the trade mission arrived here by air on april 16 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. in the evening li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the host organization, gave a banquet in honour of all members of the trade mission.

british ambassador to china john mansfield addis attended the banquet.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

China, Bulgaria Sign Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement

(NCNA-English Sofia, Apr. 19, 1972)

a goods exchange and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of bulgaria for 1972 was signed here yesterday.

chen chieh, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and k. kozmov, head of the bulgarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria, kao lu, vice-head, and other members, of the chinese delegation, and shen wei-chi, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy. present on the bulgarian side were g. komov, acting director of the fifth department of the bulgarian ministry of foreign affairs, d. genovski, vice-head, and other members, of the bulgarian delegation.

after the ceremony, angel angelov, bulgarian acting minister of foreign trade, received chen chien and all members of the chinese delegation. bulgarian vice-minister kozmov gave a banquet in honour of the chinese government trade delegation. chinese ambassador chao chin was present on both occasions.

CHINA AND CANADA

Nieh Jung-chen and Hsieh Hua Meet Canadian Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

nieh jung-chen, vice-premier of the state council, and hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, today met and had a friendly conversation with r.j. stewart, lecturer at university of toronto, canada.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including lin chen, hsu shou-jen, wang kang-chiu and ha hsien-wen.

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Returns to Peking After Visit to Five Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director of the civil aviation administration of china, returned here by plane yesterday at the end of a visit to albania, romania, yugoslavia, pakistan and iran.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including kuang jen-nung, wang hai-ting, wang yu-ching, lai ta-yuan, wang shih-yen, chou chueh and wang ming-hsiu.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking; iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking; milorad bozinovic, minister-counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking; a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires a.i. of the iranian embassy in peking; and b. ali, counsellor, and shujaatullah khan, air attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA WAR

Chinese PLA Man Denounces Outrageous US Pretext for Expanding War in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carried an article entitled "outrageous pretext" written by kong ping of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army. the article reads:

of late, the u.s. government dispatched unprecedentedly large naval and air forces to attack north viet nam and make threats. it even struck hanoi and haiphong, defying opposition by the world people including the americans. this extremely serious war escalation has aroused strong indignation from the people in viet nam and other countries in the world.

to cover up their new crime of agression upon viet nam, the u.s. aggressors, who are sinking ever deeper in the quagmire of the war of aggression in viet nam, have resorted once again to their insolent contention that the new act of war of the united states was meant to "protect the lives of the american soldiers in south viet nam" because of "north viet nam aggression in south viet nam" and "north viet nam violation of the 1954 geneva agreements". this is most preposterous.

who are the real aggressors?

it is well known that viet nam is one country, the vietnamese are one nation and the people in south and north viet nam are inalienable kith and kin. it is u.s. imperialism which has disregarded opposition by the people of the world including the american people and unleashed a war of aggression in south viet nam and conducted large-scale air and naval strikes against north viet nam. it is but reasonable for the vietnamese people in both parts of the country to unite closely, take up arms, support each other and fight against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon henchmen for upholding the independence and freedom of their fatherland, liberating the south, defending the socialist north and achieving the sacred goal of reunifying the fatherland. how on earth could the vietnamese people have committed aggression against themselves? obviously it is none other than u.s. imperialism which is the aggressor in viet nam.

who has "violated the 1954 geneva agreements"?

everybody knows that the 1954 geneva agreements on viet nam affirm the fundamental rights of the vietnamese people, namely, independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity. viet nam does not belong to the united states, but to the vietnamese people. u.s. imperialism simply has no right to talk about the geneva agreements since it has crudely trampled upon and sabotaged these agreements.

the u.s. imperialist pretext of "protecting the lives of the american soldiers in south viet nam" is nothing but nonsense for justifying the aggression.

it is well known, too, that the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have never sent a soldier to invade the united states. then how can it be said that the lives of the american soldiers are under the threat of the vietnamese people? on the contrary, it is the u.s. government that has disregarded bitter opposition by the american people and dispatched hundreds of thousands of u.s. soldiers to the indochinese battlefields as cannon fodder. that is why more and more u.s. soldiers are losing their lives and the list of american p.o.w.'s keeps growing. it is clear that so long as u.s. imperialism persists in aggression in viet nam and so long as there are u.s. aggressors in viet nam, people in both parts of the country are entitled to support each other and fight in unity till complete victory is won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

if the u.s. government truly wants to protect the lives of its soldiers, there is a way out for it: it must stop its aggressive war at once and withdraw its troops and those of its accomplices quickly and totally. now that it has worked doubly hard to expand the war in viet nam, it is in fact driving more u.s. soldiers to death. can it be that the vietnamese people should undertake to "protect the lives of the american soldiers" while the u.s. government is left to commit crimes in viet nam?

each time u.s. imperialism expanded its war of aggression in viet nam in the past ten years and more, it invariably harped on shop-worn tunes which could deceive neither the world people in general nor the american people in particular. no new war acts on the part of u.s. imperialism can prevent the vietnamese people from winning victories continuously in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; nor can they extricate u.s. imperialism from its inevitable defeat in viet nam and the whole of indochina. the new death-bed struggle of the u.s. government on the indochinese battlefields will surely end in failure.

CHINA AND ITALY

Two Collections of Chairman Mao's Poems Published in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Apr. 20, 1972)

two collections of 37 poems by chairman mao tsetung were published and put on sale in italy early this month.

one collection was put out by the "mondadori" publishing house. the poems were translated into italian from german by sinologue joachim schickel. on the cover of the collection is an oil painting, "chairman mao goes to anyuan".

the other collection, put out by the publishing house "newton compton italiana", contains the chinese text and a translation. the translation was done from chinese into italian by girolamo mancuso, an italian poet.

collections of chairman mao's poems have been published in italian by eleven publishing houses in italy since 1957.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly and frank conversation with takeo miki, adviser to the japanese liberal democratic party, member of the house of representatives and former minister of foreign affairs, and his assistant wataru takahashi.

present were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, li meng-ching, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien, chou pin, chiang pei-chu and chao chung-hsin.

Liaison Conference for Promotion Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Set Up in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

for the purpose of restoring japan-china diplomatic relations and strengthening the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples, a liaison conference for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is to be set up by the japanese socialist party, the komei party, the democratic socialist party, and a number of trade unions and friendly mass organizations, as well as noted personages of various circles. this was decided at a meeting held in tokyo on april 11, by responsible members of the above-mentioned parties, organizations and personages, according to a tokyo report.

an appeal was issued by all the participants at the end of the meeting.

the appeal said, "it has become the urgent desire of the overwhelming majority of the japanese people to restore our diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china and strengthen the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries." "the policy of animosity and containment towards china pursued by the united states for many years has failed fundamentally. great changes have taken place in the world historical trend today. in these new circumstances it is an important and pressing task for the japanese people to reverse the political situation and restore japan-china diplomatic relations. at the same time, it is an imperative and indispensable task for ensuring peace in japan and other parts of asia and preventing japan from becoming a military power to restore japan-china diplomatic relations and strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. with the support of public opinion demanding contacts between the peoples of japan and china, demanding friendship between japan and china and demanding the restoration of their diplomatic relations, the contacts between the peoples of japan and china are expanding rapidly thanks to the efforts of various circles to break through the obstruction by the (japanese) government. in this situation, it has become a strong desire of personages of various circles and a fervent hope of the whole japanese people to further develop the movement for restoring japan-china diplomatic relations and materialize the visit of a chinese friendship delegation to japan."

the appeal said, "we will unfold activities for inviting the chinese friendship delegation to visit japan amid a high tide which we will build up in the national movement for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. it is our common responsibility to unite broadly with the forces of public opinion calling for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and unfold a large-scale national movement based on the following stand: the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing china; taiwan is an inalienable part of the chinese territory; the taiwan question is china's internal affair; and therefore the japan-china treaty (meaning the japan-chiang treaty) must be abrogated."

the appeal expressed the hope that people aspiring for japan-china friendship and for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries will unite on a broad scale and unfold activities so that a chinese friendship delegation will really be invited to visit japan.

the appeal was signed by

tomomi narita,
chairman of the central executive committee
of the japanese socialist party;

yoshikatsu takeiri,
chairman of the central executive committee
of the komei party;

ikko kasuga,
chairman of the central executive committee
of the democratic socialist party;

aiichiro fujiyama,
chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations;

makoto ichikawa,
chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan;

makishiro abe,
chairman of the federation of independent unions;

tadashi yaoita,
president of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association;

kenzo nakajima,
director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association;

hisao kuroda,
chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters;

akira iwai,
secretary general of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations;

michio royama,
representative of the sponsors of the national council for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations;

teiji hagiwara,
managing director of the japan association for promotion of international trade;

kaheita okazaki,
representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office;

jisaku eguchi,
chairman of the japan-china fishery association;

kazuo asukada,
chairman of the national reformist mayors' association;

kinkazu saionji,
standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association;

hyoe ouchi,
honorary professor of tokyo university;

ryosho taira,
mayor of naha;

ochimi kubushiro,
honorary chairman of the women's christian temperance union;

sumako fukao,
representative member of the women's liaison council for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and japan-china friendship; and

fusae ichikawa,
commentator.

Friendship Delegation of Youth Activists of Takahagi Prefecture of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

a 13-member friendship delegation of youth activists of takahagi prefecture of japan arrived here by air this evening. the leader of the delegation is zenshiro shioya, the deputy leader tamotsu endo, and the secretary-general tamiko ishino.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations chang yu, yeh chi-yung, tuan yun and others.

the delegation arrived in china on april 15. it visited kwangchow and changsha before coming here.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Medical Workers Leave Peking for Lagos

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

chinese medical workers hsin yu-ling, lo hsien-mao and ting kuan-chun left here for lagos by air today to attend the nigerian medical annual conference on invitation.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned including lai en, tan chuang and lin wei.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korea and China Sign Agreement on Exchange of Newsreel Materials

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 20, 1972)

an agreement on the exchange of newsreel materials between the korean documentary film studio and the central newsreels and documentary film studio of china was signed here yesterday, according to kcna.

present on the occasion were sin ung ho, director of the korean documentary film studio, pae yong jae, vice-director of a department of the foreign ministry, and other personages concerned.

present also were li yun-chuan, ambassador, and a staff member, of the chinese embassy.

Peking Cocktail Party and Film Reception Mark Korean Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a cocktail party and film reception here this afternoon warmly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army.

present were:

hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, lan wen-chao, yu ting, ma su-cheng, peng hai-kuei, lung chen-piao, chang cheng-kuang, chi chang-fu and yin tso-chen; and

leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang yu-heng, ma wen-po, chung yu-yi, wang an-chu, chen wen-chun, chou jung-kuo, kuo tung-chun, chen pei-min and tsao ke-chiang.

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, was present.

a korean feature film was shown.

Korean Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

a korean men's basketball team arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china on invitation. the head of the team is kwon sok ki, secretary-general of the basketball association of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the deputy head is kim ji son, director of the pyongyang municipal physical culture and sports commission.

the team was given a warm welcome at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, kuo tung-chun, pai ping, tien chen, chiang wen-chai and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese basketball players.

yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Shanghai Soiree for Distinguished Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 20, 1972)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee arranged a soiree today in honour of madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, and the peruvian government delegation led by general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and madame valdez perez also attended.

accompanying the distinguished peruvian guests at the soiree were wang hung-wen and yang fu-chen, vice-chairmen, and feng kuo-chu, huang tao and chu chin-ten, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. also companying the guests were lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang.

the distinguished peruvian guests warmly applauded the acrobatic performance at the soiree. after the performance, madame velasco and the other peruvian guests, accompanied by wang hung-wen, lin chia-mei and others, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the acrobats to congratulate them on their success. the guests presented a basket of flowers.

madame velasco and the other distinguished peruvian guests, accompanied by yang fu-chen, lin chia-mei and pai hsiang-kuo, visited this afternoon a unit of the east china sea fleet of the chinese people's liberation army. upon their arrival, the chinese war vessels were in full dress and commanders and fighters stood in formation on the decks to salute the distinguished guests. the guests inspected war vessels in the company of wang hsuen-ching, deputy commander of the fleet, and others.

general tantalean and other guests visited a new housing estate, and rear admiral jimenez and other guests visited the shanghai shipyards this morning. the guests were warmly welcomed by the people.

Wife of Peruvian President and Other Distinguished Peruvian Guests Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the peruvian president, and the peruvian government delegation led by general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, returned to peking from shanghai by special plane today after a friendly visit there.

arriving here by the same plane were lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang, and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and madame valdez perez, who had accompanied the distinguished peruvian guests to shanghai.

among those welcoming the guests at the airport were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

officials of the peruvian embassy in peking were also present.

on their departure from shanghai, the distinguished peruvian guests were seen off at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and yang fu-chen, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, huang tao and chu chin-teh, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

madame velasco and other distinguished guests visited the summer palace this afternoon in the company of chen mu-hua. general tantalean and rear admiral jimenez and other guests visited tsinghua university. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Distinguished Peruvian Guests Give Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of the republic of peru, madame tantalean, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, and madame jimenez, gave a grand return banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, attended the banquet.

among the guests were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo of the standing committee of the national people's congress, minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister li chiang, of foreign trade, minister-shen feng of agriculture and forestry, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, and deputy chief of general staff peng shao-hui of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the banquet were members of the peruvian government delegation general jose graham hurtado, chief of the advisory committee of the president; madame graham; and juan velasco gonzalez, adviser to the minister of fisheries and son of the president; as well as peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo, and madame valdez perez.

in the banquet hall hung the national flags of china and peru. general tantalean and vice-premier li hsien-nien made speeches (released separately) at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and peruvian people. their speeches were warmly applauded. the band played chinese and peruvian songs.

also present were:

hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

leading members of government departments, the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wu jui-lin, kao hsiu, pan yu-hung, ting nsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, chang wen-chin, yu pu-hsueh, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen, wu fa-wu, wang nai-jung, yang yang and chu kai-yin;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and madame djawoto; and frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and

officials of the cuban embassy in peking.

Speech by Peruvian Minister of Fisheries at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by general javier tantalean vanini, peruvian minister of fisheries, at the return banquet he and the peruvian minister of industry and commerce gave here this evening:

mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council,

mr. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and mme li hsien-nien,

ladies and gentlemen,

in the name of mme consuelo gonzales de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, as well as the minister of industry and commerce, the chief of the advisory committee of the president and the members on the peruvian delegation who accompany us, permit me to offer a few sincere words and greet the people and government of the people's republic of china.

here we also wish to express our thanks for the generous hospitality and the kind and gracious reception accorded to us as well as for the cordial talks held.

i wish to tell you that peru has chosen her way to establish a humanistic, just and free society, which corresponds to her own realities. peru does not accept and will not accept impositions of any kind. we wish to be independent politically as well as economically and culturally, and for this we shall fight against any other forces no matter how powerful they are.

after visiting the people's republic of china, we have drawn the following conclusion: friendship is not merely a word, but a beautiful reality. we consider that, important as trade between our two countries is, what will remain eternal between our two peoples will be the friendship that we have forged.

the pacific ocean is immense, so geographically we are far apart, yet in the near future this vast ocean will serve as a tie binding our two countries.

here i wish also to say something quite personal. in 1971 we came for the first time to this beautiful country at a time when it was very difficult for us as one of our products for export, fish meal, could not sell because the customers were waiting for the prices to drop. that is to say, they were waiting for the occurrence of the eternal tragedy of the dependent countries. we clearly explained this situation, and we were made to understand that the government of this great nation placed a valuable order with us for this raw material. then, from that moment on the world market began to move again.

now, what should i say? only one sentence in the name of the fishing workers, and above all in the name of the peruvian revolution:

"thanks for your understanding and friendship."

mankind is passing through difficult times. there are also difficult times in waiting for my country. we count on the help and cooperation of all the revolutionary peoples of the world, but we should also say explicitly that, to achieve liberation in a definitive form, we should rely mainly on our own efforts and set in motion, as reflected in our revolutionary vocation, all our resources for the purpose of building a new society in which man, who is the principal objective of our revolution, will enjoy the material and spiritual welfare to which he is entitled, and above all attain a scale of moral values, in which solidarity, honesty and friendship occupy the ranking place as they should.

the support of the people's republic of china to our defence of the 200 nautical miles is very important and we express warm thanks for it. with friends like this, we are sure to triumph and we will triumph, but if we have to fight alone, we shall do so. however small a people may be, when she is determined to fight in defence of her interests, she will not lose the battle, however big is the nation which seeks to enslave her.

in conclusion, allow me to invite you to drink to the health of chairman mao tsetung, to the health of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council, to the health of vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien and mme li hsien-nien, to the health of my friend minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, and to the friendship of the peoples and governments of peru and china exclamation

Speech by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien at the return banquet given here this evening by general tantalean, peruvian minister of fisheries, and rear admiral jimenez, peruvian minister of industry and commerce:

respected mme consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president,

respected general javier tantalean vanini and mme tantalean,

respected rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio and mme jimenez,

respected general jose graham and mme graham,

distinguished guests from peru,

friends and comrades,

first of all, please allow me, on behalf of premier chou en-lai and all the chinese comrades present, to express heartfelt thanks to mme velasco, wife of the president, and all the distinguished guests on the peruvian government delegation for inviting us to this grand banquet on the eve of their departure from peking.

during their visit in our country, mme velasco, wife of the president, and the other distinguished guests from peru have had cordial and friendly meetings with premier chou en-lai and comrade chiang ching, viewed places of interest in peking, shanghai and kwangchow and made contacts and conversed with our workers, peasants, soldiers, women, and personalities and masses of all walks of life. minister of fisheries general tantalean and minister of industry and commerce rear admiral jimenez respectively held sincere and friendly talks with our minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua on further developing the trade and the economic and technological cooperation between our two countries, which achieved results satisfactory to both sides. the present visit by mme velasco, wife of the president, and the other distinguished guests from peru has made positive contributions towards enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and peru and consolidating and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

i wish to thank general tantalean in particular for his warm and friendly speech made just now on behalf of mme velasco, wife of the president, and the other distinguished guests from peru, which is an encouragement and support to the chinese people. in the twenty-two years since liberation we have, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, by relying mainly on the efforts of our entire people and hard work, transformed the poor and backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china step by step into a socialist new china with initial prosperity. the victories and successes we have achieved in revolution and construction are inseparably connected with the support given us by the other peoples of the world. chairman mao teaches us: every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points. china is still comparatively backward economically, and we have yet much work to do. we will learn from the peruvian people and from all other peoples of the world. we will redouble our efforts to steadily push our revolution and construction forward so that we may be able gradually to make greater contributions to the progress of mankind.

respected mme velasco, wife of the president and the other distinguished peruvian guests,

when you return home, please convey to his excellency president juan velasco alvarado and the peruvian government and people the cordial and friendly greetings of the chinese government and people. we wish new victories and successes to the peruvian government and people in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, defend their national independence and sovereignty,

develop their national economy and build their motherland. the peruvian people may rest assured that the chinese people will always stand together with the peruvian people in this just struggle, and our two peoples will support and help each other, make common efforts and advance shoulder to shoulder.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of peru and the well-being of its people,

to the development of the friendship of our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the health of his excellency president juan velasco alvarado,

to the health of mme velasco, wife of the president,

to the health of general javier tantalean vanini, rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio and general jose graham and their wives,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from peru, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

CHINA AND TANZANIA

New Chinese Ambassador to United Republic of Tanzania Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

li yao-wen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the united republic of tanzania, left here for his post today.

CHINA AND UN

Chou Hua-min Addresses Third UNCTAD Plenary Meeting

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 20, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, addressed the plenary meeting of the third united nations conference on trade and development this morning.

chou hua-min explained the principled stand of the people's republic of china on the relations of international economy and trade and expressed china's resolute support for the just struggle of the developing countries to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to develop their national economy.

he pointed out that the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea, south viet nam and lon nol absolutely cannot represent the people of korea, viet nam and cambodia and their presence at the conference was totally illegal.

chou hua-min expressed the chinese government and people's strong condemnation of the widening of the war of aggression in viet nam by u.s. imperialism and their determination to give all-out support to the vietnamese people in fighting their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

chou hua-min's speech reads as follows:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

first of all, allow me, in the name of the delegation of the people's republic of china, to thank mr. president and the representatives of many countries for the welcome they have given us. at the same time, i would like to express our appreciation for the hospitality extended to us by the government of our host country chile and its people. we have listened with pleasure to the important address by his excellency president salvador allende at the opening ceremony of the present session. we express our admiration for the achievements made by the chilean people under the leadership of president allende in safeguarding their state sovereignty and developing their national economy.

it is a pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to come here to attend the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and work together with you all for the establishment of international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit.

the united nations conference on trade and development was established on the initiative of the developing countries and through their active promotion. at the previous sessions, representatives of many asian, african and latin american countries denounced imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the harms they have done to them, exposed inequity in all its manifestations in international economic

and trade relations, expounded their just stand of safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing power politics and economic expansion, and put forward a number of reasonable propositions in the interest of the people of all countries, thus winning increasingly extensive sympathy and support throughout the world. thanks to the efforts of the majority of member countries, the conference adopted a number of resolutions which are of positive significance. not long ago, the overwhelming majority of the developing countries assembled again, reiterated their just stand and strong desire and issued the declaration of lima, thus making useful contributions to the preparations of the current session of our conference. all this reflects the fact that countries of the third world are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs and that the asian, african and latin american peoples are daily strengthening their unity against imperialism. it also shows that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism can no longer monopolize and manipulate international affairs as they pleased and rule the fate of other countries at will.

here, we would like to point out solemnly that the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea, south viet nam and cambodia absolutely cannot represent the peoples of korea, viet nam and cambodia and that only the government of the democratic people's republic of korea can represent the korean people, only the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam can represent the vietnamese people and only the royal government of national union of cambodia can represent the cambodian people. the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea, south viet nam and lon nol are not qualified at all to participate in our conference. their presence at the conference is totally illegal. at the same time we note with regret that the german democratic republic is still not represented at the present session of the conference. this is extremely abnormal.

of late, in disregard of the opposition of the people of the world as well as the people of the united states, u.s. imperialism has flagrantly dispatched a large number of aircraft, including b-52 strategic bombers, to carry out wanton bombings on a large scale against hanoi, haiphong and other places of the democratic republic of viet nam, thus intensifying its war acts of aggression against viet nam. this cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the people of the world. the chinese government and people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its criminal acts of war expansion and are determined to give all-out support to the fraternal vietnamese people in fighting their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

national independence and economic development are issues of vital interest to the people of all countries and in particular to the people of the developing countries. in the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question, and the independence of any country is incomplete without economic independence. the economic backwardness of asian, african and latin american countries is the result of oppression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. these regions

abound in resources and are inhabited by the majority of the people of the world, who have created splendid ancient civilizations and made tremendous contributions to mankind. but the majority of the asian, african and latin american countries suffered in varying degrees from oppression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. as a result, their state sovereignty was trampled upon, their natural resources were damaged and their people greatly impoverished. especially the economy of the colonies and dependent countries was turned into a "single-product economy" as a result of lop-sided development under the man-made "division of labour" in the colonial interests of imperialism. these countries were reduced to sources of raw materials and markets of manufactures monopolized by colonial and metropolitan countries, and were subjected to ever more cruel exploitation.

where there is oppression there is resistance. since the end of world war ii, the great historical tide of national liberation movement in asia, africa and latin america has shattered the colonial system of imperialism. the overwhelming majority of the asian, african and latin american countries have won independence through protracted struggle. in order to consolidate their national independence and develop their national economy, some of these countries have adopted various measures to control and exploit their own resources, and endeavoured to liquidate imperialist and colonialist forces. they have won important victories.

however, imperialism and reactionaries are bound to obstruct the struggle for complete independence waged by the developing countries. the united states of america, relying on its economic and military strength which swelled after world war ii, has carried out aggression and expansion everywhere and set up military bases abroad on a massive scale in a vain attempt to stamp out the revolution of the oppressed peoples and nations and achieve world hegemony. in international economic and trade relations, the united states has all along pursued a policy of expansion and plunder and of profiteering at the expense of other countries. they force down the prices of raw materials, occupy commodity markets, monopolize monetary affairs, expand the export of capital and plunder the resources and wealth of other countries. last year the united states introduced the "new economic policy" shifting its financial and monetary crisis on to others and causing serious damage to the developing countries. in recent years, the other superpower has pushed a policy of aggression and expansion, encroaching upon the territories of other countries, interfering in their internal affairs, controlling their economy and plundering their wealth. it is obvious that the aggressive and expansionist policy pursued by the superpowers constitutes a serious obstacle to the efforts of the developing countries to win complete independence and develop national economy as well as a tumbling block to the promotion of international trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

in the past the chinese people suffered long from imperialist oppression. for over a century, the imperialist powers repeatedly launched wars of aggression against china. they divided china into their spheres of influence, interfered in china's internal affairs, backed the reactionary authorities, subjected the chinese people's

revolutionary struggle to bloody suppression, engineered civil wars among warlords, controlled china's customs, shipping and insurance, manipulated china's financial and monetary affairs and extorted previliges of running mines and factories, building railways, inland navigation, etc. they flagrantly plundered china's resources, fleeced the chinese people and seriously disrupted the national economy of old china. as a result, its rural areas were on the brink of bankruptcy and its industry was extremely backward, with hardly any heavy industry of its own. even major necessities like grain and cotton had to be imported in large quantities. its entire foreign trade was in the hands of imperialists and their running dogs. under these circumstances, independence was out of the question, let alone economic development. imperialism robbed china of astonishing amounts of wealth and reduced the chinese people to utter impoverishment for a long period of time. under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the chinese people, after long years of struggle, finally threw off their backs the three big mountains -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism -- emancipated themselves and won genuine independence. since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people have broken through the tight blockade imposed by imperialism, withstood terrific foreign pressure and built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity by maintaining independence and relying on our own efforts. however, china's economic development has not yet reached a high level. like the overwhelming majority of asian, african and latin american countries, china is a developing country and belongs to the third world. through long years of struggle, the chinese people have become keenly aware that in order to develop its national economy, a country must, first of all, win political independence and that in order to consolidate its independence, it must develop its economy, whereas in developing economy, it should first follow the principle of self-reliance, i.e., depending on the strength of its own people and making full use of its own resources. independence and self-reliance do not mean selfsufficiency and seclusion. the development of trade with various countries of the world and the mutual exchange of needed goods on the basis of equality and mutual benefit are conducive to the enhancement of a country's capacity of self-reliance and to the strengthening of friendship with the people of other countries. nor do independence and self-reliance exclude mutual assistance. on the contrary, economic co-operation with friendly countries is needed to further the development of an independent national economy.

the chinese people, who suffered long from imperialist oppression and exploitation, resolutely support the three indochinese peoples in carrying their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation through to the end, resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and resolutely support the people of asia, africa, latin america, oceania and the rest of the world in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to develop national economy. the chinese people are firmly opposed to the one or two superpowers subjecting countries of asia, africa, latin america and other regions to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying. the chinese people are firmly opposed to any form of economic expansion and plunder. china resolutely supports the struggle initiated by latin-american countries and peoples

to defend their rights over a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect their own national resources. china resolutely supports the struggle unfolded by the petroleum-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america and by other regional and specialized organizations to safeguard national rights and interests and oppose economic plunder.

countries, big or small, should be equal. big nations should not bully smaller ones and strong nations should not bully weaker ones. all countries, regardless of their social system, should handle their relations with other countries in accordance with the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. we maintain that all international economic and trade relations should be guided by the above-mentioned basic principles.

international trade should be based on equality and mutual benefit, and respect for each other's sovereignty and aspiration. it should conform to the requirements and possibilities of both sides and promote both sides' economic development. we firmly oppose the imperialists who, under the disguise of trade, control and plunder other countries, and seek by various selfish means to seize important resources, extort huge profits and obstruct the economic development of other countries. we resolutely support the reasonable demands of many developing countries to develop their national economy, gradually reshape their "single-product economy", stabilize the prices of raw materials, remove the tariff and non-tariff barriers set up by the "developed countries", participate in the reform of the international monetary system and develop national shipping, insurance and other enterprises so as to break the monopoly by a few countries. we support the proposal put forward by many asian, african and latin american countries for the active expansion of inter-trade. we consider that the expansion of inter-trade among the developing countries is not a mere exchange of goods, but is an important form of mutual support and mutual help in their struggle against imperialism and for complete independence. china wishes, within the scope of its requirements and capabilities, to continuously expand its trade with countries in asia, africa and latin america for the exchange of needed goods and the promotion of each other's production and self-reliance. at the same time, china also wishes to further its trade with other countries of the world on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

we maintain that, when giving economic aid of any kind, an aid-giving country should strictly respect the sovereignty of recipient countries, attach no conditions, ask for no priviliges, genuinely help them develop an indepedendent national economy and not add to their burden. the loans provided in assistance should be low-interest or interest-free, and the creditor country should make full allowance for debtor countries' difficulties and never press them for debt-service. the technical personnel sent to the aid-receiving countries should pass on their technical know-how without any reservations. we are firmly opposed to any attempt, by means of "aid", to control, plunder or subvert an aid-receiving state. we support the reasonable demand of many developing countries for increasing the amount of foreign aid, lowering the interest rate on loans and extending the period of repayment.

within the scope of its capabilities, china provides some friendly countries with aid in various forms in accordance with the eight principles guiding its foreign aid, but it never regards such aid as unilateral alms. we hold that the just struggle of the people of all countries support each other. in its socialist revolution and socialist construction, china has always enjoyed the sympathy and support of the people of other countries, and it is our bounden duty to support the just struggles of other peoples. as china's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we can provide is very limited. we are determined to strive to change this situation gradually and make greater contributions.

we support the proposition put forward by many countries that reform of the international monetary system should be conducive to world trade and should take into account the interests of the developing countries. in undertaking the reform, decisions should be made with the participation of all the countries concerned on the principles of equality of all countries irrespective of their size and of mutual consultation. we are firmly opposed to any one-sided egotistic decision detrimental to the interest of others made by a few countries or groupings behind the back of the majority of countries.

we hold that each country has the right to dispose of its natural resources with a view to developing its national economy and expanding its foreign trade. all coastal countries are entitled to reasonably determine the limits of their territorial sea and jurisdiction and have the right to dispose of the natural resources in their coastal seas, sea-bed and the subsoil thereof. we are firmly opposed to the predatory acts on the part of a few countries, which wantonly trample upon other countries' sovereignty, and seize, control, plunder or damage their natural resources.

we express our deep sympathy with the least developed countries for the situation they are facing. we resolutely support these countries in their efforts to safeguard national independence and develop national economy. furthermore, we stand for the adoption of special measures in trade, aid, communications, technology and other respects so as to help them make faster progress.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

in the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly, the united nations conference on trade and development should play its proper role in promoting international trade and speeding up economic development, especially that of the developing countries. we hope that the conference will truly reflect the aspirations of the people of all countries and accomplish its duties. we, countries of the third world, must strengthen our unity, maintain full consultations and carry on the joint struggle for safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. we are determined to make endeavours together with the overwhelming majority of member states so that the current session may achieve positive results.

CHINA AND US

US President Nixon Receives Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Washington, Apr. 18, 1972)

richard m. nixon, president of the united states of america, received at the white house today the chinese table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung as head and li meng-hua and chien ta-yung as deputy heads now paying a return visit to the united states.

dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the president on national security affairs, was among those present on the occasion.

following nixon's reception, the chinese table tennis delegation made a tour of the white house on invitation.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation on Friendly Visit in Washington

(NCNA-English Washington, Apr. 17, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation was on a friendly visit here today and played a friendly match this evening with the american team at the cole field house of the maryland university.

on the walls of the field house were hung the national flags of the people's republic of china and the united states, and a streamer inscribed both in chinese and english: "a warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation".

among the more than 11,000 spectators were secretary of state and mrs. william p. rogers; mrs. tricia nixon cox, daughter of president nixon; and john a. scali, special consultant to the president; and foreign ambassadors and diplomatic officials.

after the national anthems of the two countries, graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, introduced chuang tse-tung, head of the chinese delegation, and the chinese players to the spectators, who responded with enthusiastic applause and cheers.

the chinese and american teams exchanged pennants and began their 12-game friendly match of men's and women's singles and doubles. this was followed by two exhibition games: mixed doubles with a chinese and an american player on each side and a men's single by chinese players.

at the end of the matches, a dozen of children went to the arena and presented bouquets to the players

of the two countries. the chinese players were then introduced to u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers and others.

at noon today, the chinese delegation paid a visit to the maryland university where they dined with the students' representatives. chancellor charles bishou of the university presented a cup to each member of the chinese delegation. chuang tse-tung, head of the delegation, expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded by the students and the faculty members of the university, saying that this is not merely a cup, but a token of friendship between the chinese and american peoples. he wished everlasting friendship between the two peoples and between the youth of the two countries.

earlier in the morning, the chinese delegation visited the bethesada-chevy chase high school on the outskirts of washington. the chinese visitors played an exhibition match there to the warm welcome of the students and faculty members.

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived in washington yesterday evening after concluding its visits to detroit, ann arbor and williamsburg.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits United Nations Headquarters

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 19, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation headed by chuang tse-tung toured the headquarters of the united nations this afternoon, accompanied by graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, and by the u.s. table tennis team.

u.n. under secretary-general chakravarthi narasimhan expressed welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation on behalf of the u.n. secretariat, and presented souvenirs to the chinese players. chuang tse-tung, head of the chinese delegation, expressed thanks for the invitation and presented a pennant to the united nations' table tennis association.

the chinese players had a friendly match with the u.n. table tennis team, and played exhibition matches afterwards. the matches won repeated applause of the spectators.

undersecretary-general chakravarthi narasimhan gave a reception in honour of the chinese players. the hosts and guests had a friendly chat.

huang hua, representative, and chen chu, deputy representative, of the permanent mission of china to the united nations, were among the guests.

Chou En-lai, Chou Pei-yuan and Chiao Kuan-hua Meet US Senators

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chou pei-yuan and chiao kuan-hua, vice-presidents of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met with u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and mrs. mansfield and u.s. senate republican leader hugh scott and mrs. scott, and members on their party francis r. valeo, norvill jones, kenneth calloway, william f. nildenbrand, martin g. hamberger, mrs. salpee sahagian, dr. rufus j. pearson and anne fitzgerald. a dinner was given for the guests after the meeting.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned chou chiu-yeh, chang wen-chin, wang yeh-chiu, wang ti-cheng, chu chuan-hsien, hu hung-fan, cheng chi-hung, tang wen-sheng, tzu chung-yun, chao feng-feng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

President of Arab Republic of Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Apr. 20, 1972)

abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the arab republic of yemen, received chinese ambassador wang jo-chieh in taiz yesterday.

the president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

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LINE EDUCATION FOR PLA

Give Play to the Fighting Bulwark Role of a Party Branch in Line Education

- Party committee of a certain division of the armored corps of the PLA Peking Command conducts penetrating investigations and studies and carries out proper line education at the company level in a practical way

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 21, 1972)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) How should line education be brought a step further? The Party committee of a certain division of the armored corps of the PLA Peking Command recently organized a work group and sent it to a certain regiment to check and study the conditions of line education at the company level. To the Party committee, a very important problem is to give play to the fighting bulwark role of a basic-level Party organization in line education.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," company units generally took up line education. The consciousness of the cadres and fighters in class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship was raised. A boost was given to the development of revolutionization at the company level. But in the investigation, it was found that some companies put line education on a general basis. It often happened that after documents had been studied and meetings called, not much attention was given to the results so obtained. Some fighters said, "A lot has been said. A lot is crammed into one's head. About the two lines, a distinction seems to have been made, but the fact is that many have only a hazy idea about the whole thing."

Why is it that line education is reduced to generalizations? In the investigation, it was found that a very important cause was that in line education the company Party branch did not give full play to its proper role. Cadres at the company level were generally in this state of mind: A certain idea of the line struggle and aspirations for proper line education were not unmixed with a tendency to shrink from difficulties and fear of bungling the job. Dominated by such thinking, they took no initiative to take up line education, and just relied on the upper-level political organ to make the necessary arrangements. Some cadres were touched with pure professionalism and lacked the spirit of carrying out line education penetratingly and thoroughly in a down-to-earth manner. Still a small number of cadres developed the idea, "The higher-ups take care of the line and I take charge of the cadres. The higher-ups take the helm and I row the boat." They lacked an adequate understanding of the importance of line education. All this kept the company-level Party branch from taking up line education as a matter of top importance.

The fact that in arranging line education for company units, the political organs at the division and regiment levels sought comprehensiveness and completeness and made excessive demands was also an important factor hampering the full development of the company Party branch's role in line education. In March this year, in preparing a line education program, a regiment-level organ called for the study of seven documents by four installments in two days, and also lined up three discussion problems and four special subjects for criticism. In addition, a tutorial report was demanded of every battalion. Sometimes, because of the too hasty demand on the part of the regiment in line education, company Party branches were placed in a passive position with no sufficient time left for investigation and study, for the training of a backbone force, and for attention to the conduct of vigorous line education in line with company realities and the spirit of the higher levels and the verification of results. All they could do was to impose arbitrarily the demands by the higher levels on the lower levels. At times, with no sufficient time left for education, they had to "rush through it." Marked results were lacking.

In the investigation, the work group further studied a large host of data about cases of line education that had been handled in a relatively satisfactory way. It was found that in all cases where line education was handled relatively well the Party branches showed greater initiative and their role was brought into play more prominently.

Education in the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress conducted by the 2nd Tank Company at the initial stage showed relatively satisfactory results. This remained fresh in the memory of many comrades as they talked about it. They held that the line education then conducted not only gave cadres and fighters a greater understanding of the line of the 9th Party National Congress but also helped solve the long outstanding problem of non-unity among cadres.

Why was the line education conducted so well? This was because the Party branch of the 2nd Company had put in an effort. At the outset, some

comrades were in a great haste to solve the practical problem of non-unity among cadres. After a full study, the Party branch considered that the practical problem must be solved. But only by raising the consciousness of line struggle fundamentally could they solve the practical problem. Therefore, emphasis was laid on the criticism of the effort of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to wreck the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the Party branch again combined concentrated education with regular education in arousing the masses to get united and seek mutual stimulation up and down. Thus the problem of non-unity among cadres was solved.

Because in the line education, the Party branch had conducted an investigation, made an analysis and made practical arrangements, the practice of holding a cursory talk and taking things casually as they were was avoided. Theory was combined with practice. Line education was conducted so that people got touched to the depths of their minds.

With attention focused on strengthening the Party branch's leading role in line education, the work group held a forum with company-level comrades and cadres at the regiment and battalion levels. It was unanimously held that the company Party branch was the Party's basic-level organization in the army and that the Party's line, guideline and policy must be carried out in actual practice through the Party branch. Only by giving full play to the fighting bulwark role of the Party branch can line education be conducted well.

Chairman Mao says, "The line is the lever, and when the level is upheld, everything falls into place." If in line education the Party branch should have no plans of their own and "do what it is told to" and "act only with proper arrangements made by the higher-ups and wait for them where there are none," then not only would line education show the defect of being put on a general basis but also in practice it would become an on-and-off affair. Thus, various tasks in the company could not be brought under command, with the line really taken as the lever.

Some comrades said that promoting the revolutionary study style of integrating theory with practice was a very important problem in the proper handling of line education and that living in the company, Party branch members in close contact with the masses could figure out and see clearly the problems among the masses. Only by giving full play to the role of the Party branch can we, with practice, keep focal points and targets in mind, conduct education well. The comrades of the political organ also came to understand that to go deep into the midst of basic levels to make a good job of line education at the company level was to help the company Party branch to handle line education well and was by no means to conduct line education on the latter's behalf.

In the light of what was understood in the investigation and study, the work group set up in the 2nd Tank Company an experimental point for

education in Chairman Mao's army-building line. The Party branch of the 2nd Company first evaluated the ideological stage of cadres and fighters. Laying hold of current problems of a universal nature and upholding the spirit of the upper levels, it worked out practical and practicable line-education plans with an emphasis of the PLA's army-building goals.

In the course of education, the Party branch again studied and solved problems in time. This gave the cadres and fighters a relatively deep understanding of the PLA's army-building goals. Many practical problems in the ideological area were also solved. Everyone said that with powerful leadership exercised by the Party branch, accuracy shown in taking up the focal points and firmness displayed in taking practice into consideration, the line education conducted this time would show relatively satisfactory results.

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REFORMING YOUTHS

Seriously Carry Out On a Solid Basis the Policy on "Educable Children"

- The revolutionary committee of Chingk'ou Farm of Sanshui hsien, Kwangtung, shows fervent concern for youths of exploiting class families, gives them patient education and energetic help, and gives play to their proper role in the three major revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 21, 1972)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The revolutionary committee of Chingk'ou Farm, Sanshui hsien, Kwangtung Province, seriously carries out on a firm basis the Party's policy on "educable children." It shows fervent solicitude for the children of exploiting class families and gives them patient education and energetic help. Such youths are enabled to draw gradually a clear line politically and ideologically separating themselves from their exploiting class families. They seriously remold their world outlook and play a proper role in the three major revolutionary movements.

Of the young intellectuals and rural youths of the Chingk'ou Farm, some are children from exploiting class families. For a time, under the influence of ultra-"Left" thinking spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some cadres and people had an inadequate understanding of the firm implementation of the Party's policy on "educable children." Some individuals even dared not contact these people. A handful of class enemies, availing themselves of the opportunity, tried to win over and corrupt these children by various means.

The revolutionary committee of the farm analyzed such a situation and organized the broad masses of cadres and people to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. The "idea of ancestry" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were vigorously criticized. It was unanimously realized that to win over, unite and educate the "educable children" was our Party's consistent policy and a solemn political struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in winning over the younger generation.

To carry out firmly such a Party policy, we must strictly make a distinction between two different types of contradictions and strictly separate the "educable children" from their exploiting class families. We must not only take note of their having come under the influence of an exploiting class family but also take into account their having been born in the new society and long subjected to proletarian ideological education. Therefore, so long as we carry out firmly the Party's policy to the letter and show them fervent concern and give them patient education and energetic help, we can set in motion their positive factors and isolate and trounce the handful of class enemies.

In the firm implementation of the Party's policy, the revolutionary committee of Chingk'ou Farm constantly bore in mind the ideological reality of these youths as it organized them along with the broad masses of young people to listen to accounts of poor and lower-middle peasants of past woe associated with the old society and sing the praises of the happy life of the new society. For a time, under the influence of a handful of class enemies and under the family influence, some "educable children" lacked a profound understanding of the crimes of the exploiting class. The revolutionary committee of the farm and the relevant leadership organized them to join the broad masses of young people in visiting the poor and lower-middle peasants. The aim was to find out how the laboring people in the old society suffered the ruthless exploitation of the landlord class and listen to the poor and lower-middle peasants' accusations against the exploiting class. Class struggle exhibitions were also held, with the youths organized to attend. They came to understand deeply that the rags-to-riches family history of the landlord-bourgeois class represents the tearful, pathetic family history of poor and lower-middle peasants and workers. Thus consciousness was enhanced. Feelings toward the laboring people were strengthened and hatred for the exploiting class increased.

Simultaneously with an intensified effort in conducting class education for the "educable children," the revolutionary committee of Chingk'ou Farm made a point of sending them along with the broad masses of youths to the three major revolutionary movements to be tempered and tested. They were encouraged to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to transform their own world outlook assiduously.

Ho Miao, a youth of an exploiting class family, was an intellectual that came to the farm in 1966. In the great cultural revolution, a handful of class enemies touched off a sinister trend to urge youths to return to the city. Her parents also wanted her to leave the countryside to get back to the city. Faced with the test, she was helped in time by the leading comrades of the revolutionary committee of the farm to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "What should be the yardstick in judging whether a youth is a revolutionary or not? What should be used as a guide in discerning him? The only yardstick is whether he is willing to get integrated with the broad masses of workers and peasants and whether he practices it or not." The vicious plot of a handful of class enemies was exposed. She was led to stick firmly to the proletarian standpoint in face of class struggle.

Thanks to the leadership's concern and re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, Ho Miao raised her consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution, and adhered firmly to the correct political orientation. She expressed the determination to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants throughout her life, put down roots in the country and join the poor and lower-middle peasants in building new socialist villages.

In a battle against snails, she acquired the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and headed for where great hardships

were involved. Once, in snail-elimination, the peasants ran into a tract of marshy land packed with reeds where snails thrived. Work progress was impeded for a while. Ho Miao thought that tough work and rough circumstances gave a welcome opportunity for a test. Therefore, she first got into the snail-infested water to sprinkle insecticides to kill the snails. A safety area was created for the civilian workers at work. Later, in disregard of blisters breaking out on both hands that had been caused by the insecticides she sprayed, she joined the civilian workers in a big fight against snail breeding grounds. Work progress was speeded up. After a relatively long period of tempering and testing, Ho Miao underwent a tremendous change in her world outlook. In following the road of integration with workers and peasants, she scored prominent results. Last year, she gloriously joined the great Chinese Communist Party.

For several years, the revolutionary committee of the farm has thoroughly carried out the Party's class line and policy that called for attention to one's background and did not make it the only consideration, with emphasis to be laid on one's political performance. These "educable children" were taught and transformed with vigor. A boost was given to the remolding of their world outlook. Meanwhile, some people with a good political showing after a long period of tempering and testing were admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and Young Communist League in succession, some of them selected as cadres. Due to firm implementation of the Party's policy, positive factors among "educable children" were set in motion. Full play was given to their proper role in the three major revolutionary movements. With feeling, they said that while it was not for them to choose their own background, they could follow the road of their own choice. They expressed the determination to follow forever Chairman Mao and the Communist Party in making a contribution toward the motherland's revolution and construction.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

Good Form of Universal Primary Education for a Mountain Region

- An account of hilltop classes run by Huangtun commune in Jihchao hsien, Shantung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1972)

In implementing Chairman Mao's directive "Education should be revolutionized," the Party committee of Huangtun commune in Jihchao hsien, Shantung, vigorously grasps line education and mobilizes the activism of the masses for running schools. They have adopted many means suitable to the particular character of the mountain region, operated hilltop classes in a big way, and within the short period of two years rapidly brought about universal 5-year primary education.

Education Must Serve the Children of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Very long ago Huangtun commune received an allocation of funds from the state for the building of primary schools. However, because of the interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, the development of education was very slow. When the new Party committee of the commune was established, it conducted an investigation into the state of education in the whole commune. Facts found in Ch'enchiakou production brigade caught the attention of the Party committee.

Ch'enchiakou production brigade had 335 children of school age of which only 201 were attending school, or a school attendance rate of only 60 percent. After a penetrating investigation and study it was discovered that the main reason for the low school attendance rate was because firstly swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type negated the operation of schools by different means and suppressed the enthusiasm of poor and lower-middle peasants for education under the excuse that such means were "highly regular," and secondly the commune members lived in scattered groups. Of the 20 production teams belonging to this production brigade some seven are scattered in the deep gullies surrounding the village. Some of the students had to run 2 to 3 li or even 4 to 5 li to get to school. Conditions such as those found in Ch'enchiakou production brigade are not exceptional.

Huangtun commune has more than 120 peaks linked together by countless ridges and cut by ravines and gullies with hardly a level patch of land of any respectable size. Commune members of the 54 production brigades of the whole commune lived at several hundred different places. Almost all the peasants there are old poor peasants who have suffered grievances. The Party committee felt that whether the children of these old poor peasants could go to school for study was a question of whom should education serve and to whom the school should open its doors, and a question as to where

Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education should be implemented. To bring about universal primary education in the mountain region, it would be necessary to adopt various forms of running schools in a manner suitable to local conditions.

In a Manner Suitable to Local Conditions Run Various Forms of Hilltop Classes

Jenchiatungwangchuang production brigade founded hilltop classes to enable school-age children to attend school, and that gave the Party committee of the commune a profound revelation. This production brigade has 34 commune families living in a hollow in the mountain of Nanshan 3 to 4 li away from the village. To get to the primary school in the village for study, the children must climb a very high pass in the mountain and cross two ridges. For the past many years only three children ever left the mountain to go to school. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party branch of the production brigade led the masses to criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, and in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching "In our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper reading groups and literacy classes," opened hilltop classes on Nanshan, sent a teacher there to give lessons and enabled all the 29 children of school age there to attend school. These students after having completed primary one and primary two are old enough to run about, and they could go to the primary schools in the village to complete their fourth and fifth grades.

The running of hilltop classes in Jenchiatungwangchuang in front of the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants is in implementation of Chairman Mao's directive "It is convenient for the children of peasants to go to school in the vicinity." It solves the contradiction between scattered residential spots and universal primary education, and it is a good form of universal education for the mountain region. The Party committee of this commune has conscientiously summed up and popularized the experience of this production brigade. Since then hilltop classes have sprung up like bamboo shoots after spring rainfall.

Tungshihshan production brigade, drawing from the experience of Jenchiatungwangchuang in running hilltop classes and on the basis of the actual condition of the production brigade itself, has set up hilltop mobile teaching classes in three production teams, and sent Sung Hsing-min, a fine young intellectual who returned to the countryside, to act as a teacher and carry out mobile teaching. The production brigade has also set up in the "center" of the village a whole day primary school which enables all the school-age children to attend school.

The hilltop classes are welcomed by the broad masses of people, but a small handful of class enemies maliciously predicted that the students of the hilltop classes would not learn many words and said it was like lighting a candle for the blind--a pure waste of beeswax. Some of the people, temporarily influenced by the "to study is useless theory," did not

actively send their children and in particular young girls to school. The Party committee realized that unless the problem was resolved, in spite of the good form of hilltop classes, the goal of universal education would not be achieved. By actively grasping education in ideology and political line in the whole commune, they launched a criticism and repudiation against the counter-revolutionary revisionist "regularization" and the "to study is unseless theory," and vigorously attacked the enemies. Regarding some mistaken ideas that existed among the people, and by using living facts from the commune, they raised the understanding of the universal primary education of the masses and consolidated the hilltop classes form of running schools.

Last summer Kot'ung production brigade purchased a tractor, and the brigade selected two young people to act as operators. These two young people were similar in age and of higher political awareness, but because there was a difference in their cultural standard the result of their study was not the same. The Party committee of the commune used this incident to educate the people in the whole commune, and enabled them to realize that the sending of their children should not be regarded as a private thing or a minor thing, but an important thing that concerned socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the past two years, in the course of carrying out universal education Huangtun commune has held 21 hilltop classes and 13 hilltop mobile teaching classes, which greatly raised the attendance rate of school-age children.

Ideological Revolutionization of Teachers Is the Key to Universal Education

Although hilltop classes have greatly accelerated universal primary education, the volume of work of the teachers has also increased. To carry out teaching they have to cover many li of mountain trail, and most of the classes are combined classes consisting of several grades. Because of that there developed in some of the teachers the mentality of dreading hardship and fatigue, and some even asked to be transferred from the mountain region for work in the plain. The Party committee of the commune feels that unless this ideological problem is solved, not only would the development of hilltop classes not improve, but the gains of universal education also could not be consolidated.

In Tungshihshan production brigade Sung Hsing-min, full of lofty aspiration, has dedicated himself to the cause of education of the Party and is carrying out mobile teaching. Daily he would scale the mountains, cross the ranges and ford streams to carry out mobile teaching without fear of hardship. In the early morning he would go to Hsishan to give lessons at a teaching, and later in the morning he would again cross three ridges and ford four creeks to teach in Tungshan. In the afternoon, he would hasten to Peishan to give lessons at a teaching center. Daily he would

cover 15 to 16 li back and forth. In two years he had never been late for class once. In winter when heavy snow had sealed off the mountain, the moment he got up he would clear away the snow and lead the children to school. Ling Fu-fang, a student living on the ridge of Tungshan was too young to climb the pass or ford the stream. Sung Hsing-min would therefore call at her house and carry her to school. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praised him and said, "Master Sung is truly sincere toward the students."

The Party committee of the commune has energetically popularized the model deeds of teacher Sung Hsing-min, and set him up as an example for emulation by teachers in the whole commune to further mobilize the ideological revolutionization of the teaching ranks.

Ch'enchiakuanchuang production brigade has held a hilltop class on the T'angtzu peak in Nanshan more than 3 li away from the village. Teacher Chiao Chien-wen goes up the mountain in the early morning to teach and does not return until dark to the village. The difficulty of the work has tempered his mentality of serving the people. He entered in his diary: "For the sake of bringing culture to the hills; the greater the hardship the happier my heart feels."

- By the Education Group of the Jihchao Hsien Revolutionary Committee

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Keep Running Schools in Various Forms

- a short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1972)

In order to realize universal 5-year primary education in the vast countryside as quickly as possible, the policy of walking on two legs should be maintained, and apart from schools run by the state, there is also a necessity to promote the running of schools by the masses collectively. Schools should be run in various forms so as to enable the children of peasants to go to school in the vicinity.

It is necessary to keep running schools in various forms in order to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "In carrying out this work, those engaged in cultural and educational work in liberated areas should adopt forms and select contents suited to the existing rural conditions and to the needs and wishes of the people in the countryside." That is a line for developing rural education with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

However, since the liberation, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang had pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. Under the excuse that schools run by the masses were "irregular," "lacked semblance" and "were low in quality," they used every effort to stifle the activism of the masses for running schools and that seriously hindered the development of education in the countryside. The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, however, its pernicious influence is still being felt in the minds of some of the comrades.

Some people say that schools in various forms are scattered and irregular, and as enough attention is already taken where could there be time to mind them? That kind of saying is actually, apart from the all-day schools, a disregard of the various forms of schools as an integral part of the work of education in the countryside. Compared with the all day schools, the various forms of schools are indeed a bit scattered. However, that is exactly their strong point as well as their good point. For because of their various forms they could be more in keeping with the particular character in the countryside and suitable to the actual needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and could satisfy the needs of some of the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants who because of actual difficulties are unable to attend all day schools. Various localities while grasping all day schools well should at the same time also grasp conscientiously various forms of schools such as half-day classes, morning, afternoon and evening classes and mobile teaching. Any idea of slighting the various forms of schools is wrong.

As for the quality in education, different classes historically have different standards. The bourgeois educationists regarded schools with morning, afternoon and evening classes run by the masses which "bearing no resemblance" to regular schools, and as "low in quality,"

but the poor and lower-middle peasants nevertheless said they were "very good" and affectionately call them "their very own schools." What is the reason for that? That is because this kind of school is the first to teach the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants to read so that they could master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and acquire cultural and scientific knowledge. Naturally the all day schools as well as the other forms of schools should energetically raise the quality of teaching. However, this upgrading should be carried out on the basis of universalization and along the proletarian orientation.

The various forms of schools are tailored to the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. We should raise the awareness of line struggle and, on the basis of the actual needs of the peasants, actively guide and support the masses in running schools in various forms. As for those already in operation we should diligently consolidate them and run them well.

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INDUSTRIAL WASTE

East China City Makes Multi-Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 22, 1972)

industrial city of pengpu turned out more than 100 kinds of new products worth 15 million yuan from industrial waste in 1971.

the city's waste residue, liquid and gas has grown with the surge in production over the past few years. the municipal revolutionary committee decided to launch a mass drive to turn the waste to good use under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. within half a year the drive involved the workers and technicians of some 40 industrial enterprises.

the chianghuai chemical works recovered large quantity of copper sulphate and methyl alcohol. the later in 1971 alone accounted for 40 per cent its use of this material. some engineering plants retrieved various metals including copper, lead, aluminum and iron.

the meat packing company put up a pharmaceutical workshop and is turning out a dozen new medicines for gastric ulcers and diabetes.

the clothing company made phenol-formaldehyde resin from scraps, and then produced diesel engine and tractor parts, saving a lot of timber and steel.

FARMING

Kiangsu Peasants Improve Farming Methods

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 22, 1972)

good seed strains, multiple-cropping and soil improvement as a result of mass-scale scientific experiments have enabled east china's kiangsu province to raise output.

all staple crops, including rice, wheat, maize and kaoliang, as well as cotton are now grown of popularized good strains. multiple-crop index has increased. more land is devoted to rice, and single crop areas have been turned into double-cropping one, while those formerly under double-cropping now give three harvests a year. kiangsu in 1971 topped the grain targets per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

party organizations at various levels have provided strong leadership over the peasants' scientific experiments. county and commune leaders work in the fields and joined the brigade and team leaders, commune members and technical personnel in studying chairman mao's teaching "class

struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country." communes and brigades have formed scientific experiment groups with the poor and lower-middle peasants as its main force and including cadres, young people with education and technicians so as to develop socialist agriculture rapidly.

the scientific experiments take the key problems in the locality as research subjects in order to increase production on large areas. the farmland of a people's commune in taihsing county was sandy, suffering from serious erosion. grain yield was 3.75 tons per hectare. the members of the commune scientific experimental station tried various methods on experimental plots for several years and finally found proper ways to increase production, including good irrigation, growing green manure crops, improving the soil and developing good strains and turning double-cropping fields to three crops. as a result, the sandy soil gave 6.75 tons of rice per hectare. the commune popularized the experience in 1971.

a production team in shachou county raised barley and wheat yield by making extensive experiments, which shattered the conservative notion that high underground water table only brought low yields. they dug deep ditches to lower the water table. this plus other measures brought an average of over five tons of barley and wheat per hectare six years running. the experience was popularized throughout the administrative region. in 1971, the barley and wheat output per hectare was 35 per cent over that of 1970.

PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

Thriving People's Commune in Coastal Fukien Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 22, 1972)

a people's commune in east china's coastal fukien province has become a thriving grain producer. over the past decade and more, the chiaomei commune in lunghai county has relied on its collective economy to build irrigation works, expand acreage and carry out mass scientific experiments.

it reaped in this formerly poor hilly area a record grain harvest of 10.57 tons per hectare last year, double the figure for 1957, the year before the commune was set up. the number of live pigs trebled and production of fruit and sugar cane rose three and five times respectively.

the commune now has more than 1,400 farm machines and accessories for ploughing, irrigation, threshing and processing farm produce.

to the east of the commune is the east china sea and a big river flows across its territory. but perched on rolling hills, most of its farmland used to depend on rainfall.

since the commune was set up in 1958, its members and cadres have worked hard and self-reliantly to build water conservancy projects under the guidance of chairman mao's general line for building socialism. every winter and spring, 10,000 people take part in the work. with necessary state help, the commune undertakes some fairly big projects while the brigades build smaller ones. the commune and brigades have built 48 reservoirs, constructed 34 kilometres of dykes along the chiulung river, put up 171 electric pumping stations, dug over 300 ditches on the slopes, and built over 50 aqueducts. river water is led uphill for irrigation.

the commune built a reservoir by setting up a dam 36 metres high and 150 metres long, involving one million cubic metres of stone and earth work. with a storage capacity of 10 million cubic metres, the reservoir irrigates more than 1,330 hectares of nearby farmland in 14 production brigades. under the leadership of the commune party and revolutionary committees, the commune completed the project in sixteen months. the brigades concentrated their manpower on the project during slack farm seasons and during the busy season, special builders continued the work. in addition, they built eight aqueducts, totalling 2,700 metres in length, and 40 kilometres of main and branch canals. the investment in these projects was 1.9 million yuan (rmb), 35 per cent of which was put up by the state and the rest from the public accumulation fund of the commune and brigades.

although in 1971 it suffered the most serious drought in a century, the commune got 5,000 tons of grain and 11,400 tons of sugar cane more than the good harvest in 1970.

the commune reclaimed beaches while improving hilly land. the paddy field area was extended by 400 hectares and sugar cane field by 353 hectares in 1970 and 1971. production of other industrial crops also grew.

the commune members and cadres started varied agricultural scientific research project to ensure high yield. all production brigades now have scientific experimental stations composed of experienced peasants, leading cadres and educated young people. all 339 production teams set up their own scientific experimental groups. the whole body exceeds 850 people. the commune has popularized good seed strains and better growing methods. as a result, output of grain has increased. some of the production brigades averaged a high yield of 14.7 tons of rice per hectare last year.

the living standards of the commune members have improved. all commune members have electric lighting in their homes. many have bank savings and quite a number have bought bicycles, radios and sewing machines. some commune members have wrist watches. all these things were impossible before liberation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 22, 1972)

afghan minister of foreign affairs mohammed mussa shafiq and other distinguished afghan guests wound up their visit here and left for hangchow by special plane today in the company of yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

mohammad osman sicky, afghan ambassador to china, is with them on the tour.

the afghan foreign minister and the other guests arrived here by special plane from peking yesterday. on their arrival and departure here, they were warmly welcomed and seen off by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chin tsu-min and chen an-ta, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

wang shao-yung gave a banquet in honour of minister shafiq and the other distinguished afghan guests yesterday evening. speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, wang shao-yung said: afghanistan is a country with a long history and an ancient civilization. the afghan people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. the government of the kingdom of afghanistan has for many years made unswerving efforts to promote friendship and unity among asian and african countries and to develop its national economy. the people of shanghai admire you for this.

in his speech, minister shafiq said: afghanistan and china were friends in history and are friends today, because we are neighbours. yet our friendship has grown on a still more important basis. one of the powerful sources of this friendship of ours is that we believe in the same noble principle, a principle of maintaining national independence and integrity and opposing the rule of imperialism and colonialism.

the distinguished guests from afghanistan had visited the shanghai no. 1 iron and steel plant and a people's commune on shanghai's outskirts where they had been accorded a warm welcome by the people.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albania Ministry of Construction Arrives in Peking

(HCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

a delegation of the ministry of construction of albania arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of water conservancy and electric power. leader of the delegation is emin mysliu, vice-minister of construction, and deputy leader is professor petrit radovicka.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power; chung yu-yi, leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; leading members of departments concerned peng kuang-wei, chou ping, lu ping, li pen-hai and liu ai-jan; and technicians who had worked in albania.

also present were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the embassy.

Chinese Shipping Delegation Back from Albania

(HCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

the shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, returned here by air today from a friendly visit to albania.

the delegation had taken part in celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company and attended the 9th meeting of the administrative council of the company in albania.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the ministry of communications and departments concerned, including pan yu-hung, kuo lu, ma yao-chi, peng kuang-wei and chang peng-shou.

present was jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylon Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 22, 1972)

ceylon prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike yesterday received the government shipping delegation of the people's republic of china with ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, as leader and chou chiu-yen as deputy leader, and had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

p.b.g. kalugalla, minister, and p.b. karandagala, permanent secretary to the ministry, of shipping and tourism of ceylon were present on the occasion.

on the evening of april 20, kalugalla, leader of the ceylonese government delegation to the talks on china-ceylon joint shipping service, gave a dinner in honour of the signing of an agreement between the two delegations.

present were members of the chinese delegation and diplomats of the chinese embassy.

speaking at the dinner, minister kalugalla said that the signing of sino-ceylonese joint shipping service agreement has further strengthened the bonds of friendship which has developed between ceylon and china during the last two decades and would open a new field of collaboration and assistance in the friendly relations between the two countries.

in reply, ma tzu-ching said that china and ceylon have had friendly ties since ancient times. "the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries are growing daily. such friendly relations and cooperation have shown remarkable development particularly when the late prime minister s.w.r.d. bandaranaike was in office and also during the office of the present prime minister mrs. bandaranaike."

present at the dinner were felix dias bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs; dr. colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry and constitutional affairs; george rajapakse, minister of fisheries; p.r. ratnayake, acting minister of foreign and internal trade; bernard soysa, acting minister of finance.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching gave a reception on the evening of april 18 on the occasion of the visit of the chinese government shipping delegation to ceylon.

present at the reception were p.b.g. kalugalla, bernard soysa and other ceylon government officials.

diplomatic envoys from various countries also attended the reception.

Sino-Ceylon Joint Shipping Service Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 22, 1972)

a joint shipping service agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of ceylon was signed here on april 20. ma tzu-ching, head of the chinese government maritime transport delegation and chinese ambassador to ceylon, and p.b. kalugalla, head of the ceylonese government delegation and minister of shipping and tourism, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were chou chiu-yen, deputy head, and li chih-jan, member of the chinese delegation; and yang hui-sheng, counsellor, and sun li-hsun, economic attache of the chinese embassy.

present at the ceremony on the ceylonese side were b.p. wickremasinghe, junior minister of shipping and tourism, p.b. karndawela, permanent secretary, c. ludicans, senior assistant secretary, i.p. mendis and b.p. gajawira, assistant secretaries to the ministry of shipping and tourism.

the ceremony proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN GUESTS

Peking Soiree for Foreign Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries arranged a soiree today for guests from various countries now visiting china. the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was presented by the shanghai dance drama troupe of china which will soon make a performance tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

among the more than 400 guests from over 20 countries were madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, and the peruvian government delegation led by general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce; d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, madame hyun jun keuk, and officials of the korean embassy in peking.

accompanying the guests at the soiree were chinese party and government leaders chou en-lai, chiang ching, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and kuo mo-jo; and chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wu teh, head of the

cultural group under the state council and acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the host organization; and hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

the performance was warmly applauded.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including liu hsien-chuan, pai hsiang-kuo, chen mu-hua, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, yang yang, hsien ching-yi, yu hui-yung, hao liang and liu ching-tang.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES

Foreign Military Attaches Back in Peking from East China Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

military attaches and deputy military attaches of foreign embassies in china and their wives toured nanking, hangchow and shanghai from april 10 to 21, and are now back in peking. the tour was arranged by the chinese ministry of national defence.

on their tour they visited the nanking yangtze bridge, the hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a unit of the east china sea fleet of the chinese people's liberation army, and factories and people's communes. they also saw sites of interest. they were given a warm and friendly reception by leading members of the departments concerned under the nanking units, the chekiang provincial command and the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, the kiangsu and chekiang provincial revolutionary committees and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as local people.

wang yuen-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, accompanied the military attaches on the tour.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

the civil aviation delegation of the imperial government of iran led by hoshang arbabi, deputy minister of roads and director general of civil aviation, arrived here by air today at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by kuang jen-nung, director, and ma jen-hui, deputy director, of the civil aviation administration of china; chou chuen, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department, and shen wei-liang, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, of the foreign ministry; and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang chien-kung, niu hsiu-chen, liu chung-fu and hsu pai-ling.

also present were abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, and a. nayernouri, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking.

the iranian delegation arrived in shanghai on april 19. liu yuan-hsiung, deputy director of the caac international department, made a special trip to shanghai to greet the delegation and accompanied it on its tour there.

Iranian Government Civil Aviation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here today in honour of hoshang arbabi, deputy minister of roads and director general of civil aviation, and all members of the civil aviation delegation of the imperial government of iran he is leading.

among the guests were abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, and a. nayernouri, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the iranian embassy in peking.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. both kuang jen-nung and hoshang arbabi spoke. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly cooperation in civil aviation and other fields between the two countries would develop constantly.

present were leading members of the general administration of civil aviation of china and other departments concerned, including wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, tai ta-yuan, pai yun, chou chuen, shen wei-liang and hsing jen-hsien.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese, Iraqi Table Tennis Players Hold First Match in Baghdad

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Apr. 21, 1972)

_____ the visiting chinese table tennis team played its first friendly match with an iraqi team here this evening.

among the more than 300 spectators were president of the iraqi lawn and table tennis federation ussama amin, director general of the iraqi post, telegraph and telephone administration ismail hadithi, and commandant of the iraqi police college abd wadood mohamed al bassam.

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei was also present.

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed in the competition hall. on the wall were the pictures of chairman mao tsetung and president al-bakr flanked with the national flags of the two countries. when the chinese and iraqi players marched into the hall hand in hand, the audience applauded. team flags were exchanged between the two sides.

today's events included men and women's singles, men and women's doubles and mixed doubles. fine sportsmanship and good performance of the players of the two countries won repeated applause from the audience.

on the evening of april 19, the iraqi lawn and table tennis federation gave a dinner party in honour of the chinese team. under-secretary of the iraqi ministry of youth affairs ismail mohammed, director of military sports of the defence ministry major general adel sulaiman and chinese ambassador kung ta-fei attended the party.

speeches were made at the party by ussama amin, president of the iraqi lawn and table tennis federation, and wang fu-yung, leader of the chinese table tennis team. they expressed the conviction that the friendship between the sportsmen and peoples of the two countries will develop further through the visit of the chinese team to iraq.

on the morning of april 19, under-secretary ismail mohammed received the chinese team. chinese ambassador kung ta-fei was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Li Hsien-nien, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Japanese Chemical Fertilizer Industry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with the visiting japanese chemical fertilizer industry delegation headed by haruo suzuki.

taking part in the meeting were members of the delegation kanichi nakayasu, norishige hasegawa, hideo shinojima, toshio sueyoshi, ichiro ishii, tadaichi arisawa and tsunetoshi soma; and assistants of the delegation mitsuya okano, eisuke shintani and mikihiko nakayama.

also present on the occasion were takaharu okubo, director of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, who is now in peking on a visit, and yoshizo yasuda, representative of its peking liaison office; and ikuo minagawa and shigero shirane, liaison officials in peking of the japan international trade promotion association.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, hsi yeh-sheng, chao mao-chun, wu shu-tung and tung yung-shun.

the japanese delegation arrived here on april 17 at the invitation of the china national chemicals import and export corporation.

Mr. Takeo Miki of Japan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

mr. takeo miki, adviser to the japanese liberal democratic party, member of the house of representatives and former minister of foreign affairs, and his four-member party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today via kwangchow.

present at the airport to see them off were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou pei-yuan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, lin po, chen kang, li meng-ching, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu and wang yin.

also present were japanese friends in peking ikuo minagawa, shigero shirane, yoshizo yasuda and shiro minamimura.

mr. takeo miki gave a banquet on april 20 on the occasion of his visit to china. present at the banquet were liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association; hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the n.c.p.c.; and others.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Damascus, Apr. 21, 1972)

beirut -- saeb salam, prime minister of the republic of lebanon, yesterday received hsu ming, ambassador of the people's republic of china to lebanon, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from beirut.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Vietnamese People's Splendid Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast a commentary today warmly hailing the splendid victories won by the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the commentary said that the fierce offensive launched by the south vietnamese people's liberation armed forces and people demonstrated their revolutionary will to fight and win and the great might of people's war, and has dealt a heavy blow at the u.s. imperialist "vietnamization" plan.

at the same time, the commentary went on, excellent battle results have also been scored by the armed forces and people in north viet nam in their heroic counter-attack against the u.s. imperialists' new war escalation against the democratic republic of viet nam.

it said, "the victories of south and north viet nam constitute a new contribution to the joint struggle of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression

and for national salvation and a great encouragement to the southeast asian people in their armed struggle. the malayan people warmly hail the victories won by the entire vietnamese people recently."

the malayan people, the commentary noted, strongly denounce u.s. imperialism for its continued wanton bombing of north viet nam and resolutely support the just stand of south and north viet nam as reiterated in the april 15 and 16 appeals.

it pointed out in conclusion that the u.s. imperialists' fresh military venture in viet nam can by no means intimidate the heroic vietnamese people. the counter-attacks on the south viet nam battlefield by u.s. imperialism and its saigon puppets and their war escalation in north viet nam can only arouse the vietnamese people to more resolute resistance which will certainly inflict on u.s. imperialism and its henchmen heavier defeats.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Men's Basketball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the men's basketball team of the democratic people's republic of korea on the occasion of its friendly visit to china. leader of the team is kwon sok ki and deputy leader is kim ji son.

among the guests at the banquet were counsellor of the korean embassy in peking yu song jin and his wife.

present were leading members of the host and other organizations concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, kuo tung-chun, wang hsiao-yi, chen pei-min, tien chen, chiang wen-chai and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese basketball players.

vice-minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission yu pu-hsuen and leader of the korean men's basketball team kwon sok ki spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea would last forever like the changpai mountains. the comrades-in-arms and sportsmen of the two countries chatted intimately at the banquet, which was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and korea.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives Chinese Communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 21, 1972)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, this afternoon received the chinese communications delegation headed by yang chieh, minister of communications, which is paying a friendly visit to viet nam.

premier pham van dong had a very cordial and friendly talk with yang chieh and other chinese guests.

present on the occasion was phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport of the d.r.v.n.

chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping was also present.

the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternity.

CHINA AND PERU

Wife of Peruvian President and Peruvian Government Delegation Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the peruvian president, and the peruvian government delegation led by general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, left here by air this afternoon on a visit to the soviet union, after concluding their friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and wu jui-lin, deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army.

present were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy in peking.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and peru today. several thousand people, waving bouquets and coloured ribbons and holding high slogan-bearing streamers, gave the peruvian guests a warm send-off. when madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the peruvian president, and the other peruvian guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, fully-armed militiawomen stood in salute, and the crowd beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, and shouted slogans to express profound feelings of the chinese people for the peruvian people and voice resolute support for them in their struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence.

present at the airport were: hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including kao hsiu, pan yu-hung, liu hsi-wen, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, hsien ching-yi, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung and wu fan-wu.

present were sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim of the chilean embassy in peking, and his wife; alfonso fraga perez, first secretary of the cuban embassy; and i.i. safronov, minister-counsellor of the soviet embassy here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Bank Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

a four-member delegation of the national bank of romania led by its vice-president norea tatu arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the people's bank of china.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were chiao pei-hsin and fang kao, vice-presidents of the people's bank of china, and keng tao-ming, deputy general manager of the bank of china. also present was iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking.

comrade chiao pei-hsin gave a banquet this evening in honour of the romanian delegation. charge d'affaires a.i. iosif chivu attended. present were also leading members of the ministry of finance, the ministry of foreign trade, the people's bank of china and the bank of china. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UGANDA

New Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Presents Credentials to President Amin

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Apr. 21, 1972)

ko pu-hai, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to uganda, presented his credentials to president idi amin of the republic of uganda today, according to a report from kampala.

president amin had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador after receiving his credentials.

present on the occasion were wanume-kibedi, minister of foreign affairs, and ministers from defence, finance and other nine ministries as well as acting army commander, commissioner of the police and other high ranking officials and officers.

counsellor mou ping and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in uganda were also present.

after the ceremony, president amin gave a luncheon in honour of the new chinese ambassador.

the new chinese ambassador arrived in kampala on april 11. foreign minister of uganda wanume-kibedi received and had a friendly talk with him yesterday.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Gives Reception in Honor of Delegation to UNCTAD Session

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 21, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) and vice-minister of foreign trade, and lin ping, deputy head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to chile, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the delegations of various countries to the current session of the unctad.

present on the occasion were clodomiro almeyda, president of the current session of the unctad and foreign minister of chile, manuel perez-guerrero, general secretary of the unctad, heads of delegations and representatives of nearly one hundred countries.

present also were leading members of the chilean government including hernan del canto, minister of the interior, juan carlos concha, minister of health, jorge tapia, minister of jurisdiction, and ramiro mendez,

president of the supreme court, as well as leaders of political parties, senators, members of the chamber of deputies and other prominent figures.

the reception, which was attended by more than four hundred guests, proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Huang Hua Gives Reception in New York for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English New York, Apr. 21, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of china to the united nations, gave a grand reception at the biltmore hotel here this evening for the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation.

more than 600 guests attended the reception on invitation. among them were granam steennoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, j.r. harrison, chairman of the international committee of the association, alexander eckstein, chairman of the host committee, and members of the u.s. table tennis team.

u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim and his wife, u.n. undersecretaries-general and other responsible staff of the united nations secretariat were also present.

permanent representatives and other diplomatic officials of albania, romania and many other countries to the united nations were also among the guests.

the guests also included leading figures of u.s.-china friendship organizations here, many other american friends and representatives of patriotic overseas chinese here.

the reception was also attended by chen chu, deputy permanent representative of china to the united nations, and other members of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations, tang ming-chao, who has come from china to serve as u.n. undersecretary-general, and lin fang, head of the chinese delegation to the u.n. military staff committee.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception. addressing the reception, huang hua thanked the american people, in particular the u.s. table tennis association and the people of various circles of new york city, for the warm welcome and friendly reception accorded to the chinese table tennis delegation during its visit. he declared, "paying a reciprocal visit to the united states at the invitation of the u.s. table tennis association, the chinese table tennis delegation has brought the friendship of the chinese players and the chinese people to the american players and the american people."

huang hua added, "there exists a traditional, profound friendship between the chinese and american peoples. we believe that with the joint efforts of the people of our two countries, this friendship will certainly further develop."

after the speech, the chinese players gave four exhibition matches for the guests. the women's and men's singles and doubles were warmly acclaimed.

the guests warmly shook hands with the chinese players and had cordial chats with them. representatives of overseas chinese presented the chinese players with a silk pennant with the words: "for the friendship between the chinese and american peoples".

on the morning today, the chinese table tennis delegation visited the 75th public school here accompanied by graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, and the u.s. table tennis team. the students and teachers extended a warm welcome to the chinese guests. their classrooms were decorated with big chinese characters reading "welcome you to visit us" and a colour picture of a panda with the caption: "thank our friends from china."

the chinese guests played exhibitions for the students and teachers. some also played with the students.

the chinese table tennis players spent the rest of the day on a boat-ride around manhattan together with their american colleagues. the players of the two countries exchanged souvenirs and had photos taken together as old friends. an atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed throughout.

Chinese Table Tennis Players in New York

(NCNA-English New York, Apr. 20, 1972)

chinese table tennis players now on a friendly visit in the united states played a friendly match with the u.s. team at the nassau coliseum in the long island here this afternoon. the match was warmly cheered by the spectators.

the stadium was decorated with the national flags of china and the united states, and a streamer reading both in chinese and english: "a warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation."

nearly 10,000 spectators watched the match. among them were american friends who had visited china recently.

as graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, introduced chuang tse-tung, head of the chinese delegation, to the spectators, the hall broke into prolonged applause.

ralph. g. caso, chief executive of the nassau county, made a brief speech of welcome to the chinese delegation.

the spectators gave a standing ovation when the chinese and american teams lined up and marched into the hall. after the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, the players of both teams were introduced to the spectators one by one.

the two teams exchanged pennants and started their five-game friendly match of men's and women's singles. then there were two exhibition matches of women's doubles and men's single between chinese players. repeated applause and cheers burst out during the matches. many overseas chinese waved chinese flags and banners welcoming their kinsmen from the socialist motherland.

at the end of the matches, the players of the two countries were presented with bouquets. many spectators shook hands with them and asked for their autographs.

in the evening, the chinese table tennis delegation and the u.s. team attended an afro-american ballet here. their presence was warmly welcomed by the audience. during intervals, the chinese players had friendly chats with the american people there. many americans asked for their autographs. the chinese players wrote: "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples." at the end of the show, the chinese players went to the stage to shake hands with and thank the afro-american dancers.

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here from washington by special plane yesterday morning. on their arrival, they were greeted at the airport by representatives of the new york host committee and american friends. representatives of overseas chinese in american east were also there, holding high streamers reading: "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples" and "overseas chinese warmly welcome our chinese table tennis delegation." many of them carried the national flags of china and the portrait of chairman mao.

palmer, representative of mayor john lindsay of new york city, was also present.

present also at the airport were huang hua, permanent representative of china to the united nations, chen chu, deputy permanent representative, and other members of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations.

tang ming-chao, who came from china to serve as undersecretary general of the united nations, and lin fang, head of the chinese delegation to the u.n. military staff committee, were also there.

at noon yesterday, mayor john lindsay of new york received the chinese delegation at the city hall. the mayor expressed welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation. in reply, chuang tse-tung, head of the delegation, expressed deep appreciation for the cordial welcome accorded by the people of new york.

Giant Pandas Handed Over in Washington

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

the two giant pandas presented by the peking municipal revolutionary committee to the american people were handed over at a ceremony in the u.s. national zoological park, washington d.c., yesterday, according to a report from the u.s. capital.

among the over 1,000 people from washington and other parts of the country attending the ceremony were mrs. richard m. nixon, wife of the u.s. president, and dr. theodore reed, director of the national zoological park of washington.

ting hung, head of the public service bureau of the peking municipal government who escorted the giant pandas to washington, was present at the ceremony.

accompanied by ting hung, mrs. nixon and others looked at the giant pandas after the ceremony. all of those who attended the ceremony watched the pandas with delight.

ting hung and three others escorting the pandas arrived at washington on april 16.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo and Li Chiang Meet Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade of yugoslavia, and all members of the yugoslav government economic delegation he is leading.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were: gavro cerovic, director of the department of economic relations with foreign countries in the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs; natalija percvic, director of the department of the socialist countries in the federal state secretariat for foreign trade; and ivo dragicevic, economic counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

milorad bozinovic, minister-counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking, was present.

chao chih-chien, a leading member, and li wen-hsiang, a staff member, of a chinese department, were present.

the yugoslav delegation arrived here at noon today after its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1972)

the yugoslav government economic delegation led by muhamed nadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, wang pin, cheng to-pin and chao chih-chien. also present was milorad bozinovic, minister-counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in china.

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* NATIONAL *
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LOWER LEVEL LEADERSHIP

Resolutely Uphold the Materialist Theory of Knowledge and Repudiate Idealist Transcendentalism

- Leading members of the CCP T'eng Hsien Committee conscientiously carry out reading with close reference to reality in the three great revolutionary struggles

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 22, 1972)

Leading members of the CCP T'eng Hsien Committee of Kwangsi conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao with close reference to reality in the three great revolutionary struggles, firmly uphold the materialistic theory of knowledge, repudiate idealist transcendentalism, and by regularly going deeply into the basic level and carrying out conscientious investigation and study, further raise the awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and develop the excellent situation in revolution and production in the whole hsien.

The leading members of this hsien have all along been paying more attention to investigation and study. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress they have been carrying out in the repudiation and rectification movement conscientious reading and study with reference to reality, using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in criticizing and repudiating thoroughly swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, their endeavor to change the line and policies of the Party and their plot to change the socialist system, as well as the idealist transcendentalism pushed by them.

In the past year and more all members of the hsien Party committee from the secretary downward have each spent an average of more than 50 percent of their time each living year at the basic level and working together with the masses.

Last year, in the course of further implementing the Party's economic policy for the countryside, they conducted in succession more than ten investigations and studies of special subjects, summed up over ten typical examples in the rectification of policies relating to pay based on labor and strengthening of financial control over the production brigades to guide the whole region, gave an impetus to the flourishing development of the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement, and an all-round bumper harvest was scored in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing in the whole hsien.

Members of the Old T'ang Hsien Committee have profoundly realized that in order to carry out investigation and study well, they must make the effort and exert themselves in grasping the objective law governing the development of things, and must not proceed to solve problems in a careless manner with only a half-baked knowledge of things, otherwise they would be slipping into idealism and metaphysics. Accordingly, when going deep into reality and among the masses, they always maintain studying and laboring together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, conduct careful investigation and study on problems that appear in the three great revolutionary movements, and carry out various work well in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

The five communes of Sop'ing, T'aip'ing, Mengchiang, T'ienp'ing and Nanan in this hsien were slow with the development of agricultural production in the past and became backward units. The hsien Party committee decided, while continuing to grasp the several learn-from-Tachai advanced typical examples well, also to grasp at the same time these backward communes well. The secretary of the hsien Party committee leading an investigation team went deep into over ten production brigades of these communes, called separately on the poor and lower-middle peasants, basic level cadres, women, young people and militiamen, and held scores of forums and discussion meetings. Crossing hills and fording rivers, they inspected the condition of the land and the water conservation installations, worked alongside the commune members and talked with them. After careful investigation they acquired a great deal of detailed information, and by means of analytical study, they were able to realize at the end that although there were numerous causes leading to the backwardness of these communes and although the form of manifestation for each was different, they had one fundamental problem in common, and that was that the awareness of line struggle of their leading bodies was not high and their grasping of class struggle was not done energetically enough. This caused the tendency toward capitalism to raise its head in some of the production brigades and teams and hampered the consolidation and development of the collective economy.

After the investigation several principal leading members separately led Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to these communes to settle down, seriously carried out education in ideology and political line on the basic level cadres and commune members, organized all to develop in-depth class struggle, repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, vigorously attacked the trend of capitalism and raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the basic level

cadres and commune members. Since then, there has been a new upsurge in the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" movement in these communes, an impetus has been given to the development of agricultural production and they have leaped into the ranks of the advanced.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct knowledge can often be gained only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and back to matter, that is from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." T'eng hsien is situated on both banks of the Hsichiang River in mountainous region east of Kwangsi. There are more than 40,000 mow of low-lying watered fields by the banks of the river seriously threatened with inundation by flooding each summer, sometimes resulting in total loss of the crops. These low-lying watered fields comprised some 12 percent of the total watered fields in the hsien. The soil was good, the hours of sunshine were more than that for those on hill slopes, and they played an important role in agricultural production in the hsien.

In order to grasp thoroughly the experience of the struggle against flooding, the leading members of the hsien Party committee went in great numbers in the spring of 1970 to six communes including Paisha along the river banks for investigation and study. By means of calling on the commune members and basic level cadres, and poring over the records of flooding over the past years, they realized that flooding of the Hsichiang usually occurred during the later part of June, but because of early planting, a small number of fields had already been harvested by the time of flooding and suffered no damage.

The leading members of the hsien Party committee immediately summed up this experience, energetically exhorted the communes and production brigades by the banks to do their sowing and transplanting as early as possible and actively popularized the use of an early maturing variety of seed strain. This year, most of the fields in the low-lying area have already been harvested before flooding, and better results have been obtained.

In the spring of 1971, the hsien Party committee by continuing to make an in-depth investigation and study of some of the production brigades of these six communes along the banks, discovered that although a better harvest was obtained in 1970, still because of advancing the time-table for sowing, some of the seedlings were killed by a freeze, some of the production brigades had to begin all over again, and a great deal of seedlings and fertilizer were wasted and the season of planting was delayed. This incident greatly touched the hsien Party committee, and they realized that there was a seasonal restriction on the planting of rice as well as a limitation to advancing the season of sowing. Thereupon the leading members of the hsien Party committee again summed up conscientiously the experience of rapid growing of seedlings from the masses as well as sending people to outside provinces to learn the technique of growing seedlings in nurseries, and popularized them at on-the-spot meetings in low-lying watered fields along the river banks in the whole hsien. As a result, a better harvest was again scored by the low-lying watered fields along the banks, and for the first time there appeared a number of advanced typical examples from high yield low-lying fields.

However, the hsien Party committee was not satisfied because of that, and they studied Lenin's teaching "In knowledge, as in other domains of science, we should think dialectically; this is also to say, we must not think that knowledge is invariable, but must make an analysis on how to proceed from not knowing to knowing, from incomplete and incorrect knowledge to more comprehensive and correct knowledge" as well as Chairman Mao's teaching, "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice," and in the winter of 1971-72 again led investigation teams to look into the situation, summed up the new experience, and once again obtained a fresh insight into the objective law governing the damaging effects of flooding as well as methods of guarding against it.

Since last winter, the hsien Party committee, while continuing with the summing up of such measures as the use of early maturing fine strain, the adoption of early sowing, the rapid growing of seedlings and the strengthening of control over low-lying watered fields, as well as the experience in guarding against flooding, has at the same time been actively leading the masses and cadres in developing farm and water conservation construction and creating a more favorable condition for a still bigger bumper harvest in the low-lying watered fields by the banks of the river this year.

From practice, the CCP T'eng Hsien Committee realizes that historical activities are affairs of the masses, and the masses are not only the main body of practice but they are also the main body of knowledge. By continuing a penetrating criticism and repudiation of the fallacy "Heroes are the makers of history" pushed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and firmly believing in the masses and relying on them, the leading cadres enthusiastically went deep among the masses, learned from those with the most practical experience, energetically made their own subjective knowledge consistent with objective reality, and because of that enabled problems to be correctly solved.

In the past, during the early sowing of rice seedlings, this hsien always encountered cold spells, and most the seedlings would rot. Each year an additional 700,000 and more to 1,000,000 and more catties of seedlings had to be used, the season for early transplanting would be delayed and the output of both the early season and late season crops would be affected. In order to solve this "long existing big trouble" problem, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went last spring to five of the production brigades belonging to four communes for investigation and study. By means of modestly learning from the old peasants and the agro-technicians and after repeated investigations and study, he finally obtained better experience in preventing rotting over a large area, and upon the popularization of that in the whole hsien, more outstanding results were obtained.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

How Universal Primary Education Is Brought About in Yüank'ou Production Brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1972)

Having put in practice "the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants," Yüank'ou production brigade of Such'iao commune in Wen-an hsien, Hopei Province, has brought about a profound change in its primary education. Before the management of schools by the production brigade, the attendance rate for school-age children of this production brigade was only 37 percent. After the production brigade took up management of the schools, all school-age children are in school. Children with responsibility for lighter house work attend whole-day classes, young people doing heavier house work also attend part-farming part-study classes and young children from three to six attend red nursery classes. For the past three years, children who have entered school are able to remain at school and study well.

Line Education Must Not Be Suspended

After the school-age children are put into school, is that the end of the matter? Facts have given the Party branch of Yüank'ou production brigade and the poor peasant school management committee a profound lesson. In 1969, because of the influence of the idea, "to study is useless," many of the parents of the students requested the school to transfer their children from whole-day classes to part-farming part-study classes, and some even straight away stopped sending their children to school. Grasping this problem, the Party branch and the poor peasant school management committee carried out an education on Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education for the teachers and students as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants, developed a penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and raised the understanding of the parents on universal education, and whole-day classes and part-farming part-study classes were further consolidated.

Following the penetrating development of the revolution in education, the Party branch of Yüank'ou production brigade has become aware that in order to consolidate the students in the school, the grasping of line education in the school is not enough, but line education must also be carried out on the parents.

In 1970, the school operated a small farm, an orchard farm and a livestock breeding farm to link up education with productive labor. The teachers and students of the school studied deeply Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," and revolution in education was carried out with great zeal. However, education outside the school for the time being was unable to catch up, and some of the parents were unable to understand the significance of the operation of the "three farms," and they were reluctant to send their children to school saying that "It would be better to have the children work at home and earn some work points than let them work at school."

Influenced by this erroneous line of thinking, more than 20 students wanted to leave school. In the light of this problem, the Party branch organized the teachers and students to carry out social investigation, and energetically propagated Chairman Mao's revolutionary thinking on education. By means of study inside and outside the school, the teachers and students as well as the masses of commune members were able to understand what was Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and what was Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. Both inside and outside the school the thinking of the students and parents was unified, they were in step and the school was run more and more solidly.

Resolutely Correct the Tendency of Slighting Irregular Schools

Within a short time after the poor and lower-middle peasants have taken over the management of the school in Yüank'ou production brigade, part-farming part-study classes, morning, afternoon and evening classes, and red nursery classes were being run in succession to satisfy the needs of school-age and young children for schooling.

When the part-farming part-study classes were first set up, teachers were selected and the content and time-table of instruction for teaching were laid down. Because of the conscientiousness of the teachers, the students were happy at their study. However, because of the arrangements made for other work, some of the teachers had to be transferred away. The leading members felt that as the whole-day classes were regular classes their teachers could not be transferred away, but as the part-farming and part-study classes were "irregular" the transfer of a few teachers would make no great difference. Thereupon some of the teachers of the part-farming part-study classes were transferred away. The students felt that as the leadership did not attach importance to the part-farming part-study classes and as the teachers were shuffled about, they could hardly learn a thing, so they lost interest. The views of the students touched the leading members deeply, and taking this problem with them, they looked back on the lesson of history.

From 1964 to 1968 the production brigade also held various forms of study classes. However, because the power of culture was not in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, some of the teachers looked upon the students of the part-farming part-study classes and the morning and evening classes as "step children" and an extra burden, and because of that these study classes were doomed after being set up. Some of the part-farming part-study classes existed in name only, and the students were unable to learn anything. By means of remembering that past and comparing it with the present, everybody soberly realized that the reason for history repeating itself was because they had either consciously or unconsciously implemented the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. In order to stabilize the students in the school and to bring about universal 5-year primary education, they must resolutely correct the erroneous thinking of slighting "irregular" study classes and conscientiously run them well.

Various forms of study classes must be suited to the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party branch realizes that in order to run the various forms of study classes well, they must succeed in "not only making them mobile and versatile, but also seriously and realistically pay attention to practical results."

As for the time for study, flexible arrangements should be made based on the seasonal changes in the year. Fewer lessons should be given during the busy farming season and more lessons should be given during the slack farming season. During the busy and slack farming seasons, attention should be paid simultaneously to study, labor and rest for the students.

With regard to the content of study, consideration must be paid to the differences between these classes and the whole-day classes, nor should the view of "herding sheep, just for the sake of getting them there" be held. As for the part-farming part-study classes as well as the morning and evening classes, they should continue to have "permanent teachers, relatively permanent teaching material, a necessary system of teaching and a demand for teaching." They must set a demand on the students on the part-farming part-study classes that after four to five years of study, they should be able to read books and newspapers, write letters and articles suitable for the countryside and to do calculations on the abacus.

Conscientiously Attend Socialist Cultural Lessons Well

The attending of socialist cultural lessons well is a key link in carrying out universal primary education well.

When the poor and lower-middle peasants first took over the management of the school, there was a shortage of school buildings as well as desks and stools. In the matter of teaching, the old system was destroyed but a new system had still not been set up and the teachers did not know where to begin with the teaching of cultural lessons.

How could these problems be solved? The school management representatives at that time were of the opinion that the solution of classrooms, desks and chairs was their problem but the giving of cultural lessons was the affair of the teachers as that was something people without culture could not attend to. Because of that they never asked questions about socialist cultural lessons. Consequently cultural lessons were not run well, and the students and their parents began to complain. When the new Party branch was set up, it also paid no attention to the former tendency of slighting cultural lessons, and the teachers also one-sidedly thought that whether cultural lessons were run well or not was of no real importance. This condition caused great dissatisfaction among the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. They pointed out that although Chairman Mao had instructed the students "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things," and the school did not act in accordance with this directive of Chairman Mao. This pointed criticism enabled the leaders of the production brigade to be deeply educated. Since then, the Party branch

has regarded the attending of socialist cultural lessons well as the key link to grasp in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, and regularly sent people to the school for investigation, and when problems are discovered to solve them in time.

Members of the poor peasant school management committee and the Party branch have a very heavy work load and the cultural level of most of them is low, so how could they grasp socialist cultural lessons? Their principal methods are:

1. In accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao, "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff," they laid emphasis on solving the ideological and vocational problems of the teachers. Two-thirds of the total number of teachers of this production brigade are new teachers. The enthusiasm of these teachers is high and their zeal is great, but they lack teaching experience. The leading members therefore prepare lessons together with them, attend classes with them and study together with them doubtful points in teaching. At the same time, by constantly organizing the old and the new teachers to develop activities for learning from one another and taking the strong points of the others to cover up shortcomings, they have raised their level together.

2. They grasp problems of a universal nature and trends in teaching. Before the operation of the "three farms" by the school, the ties between teaching and the three great revolutionary movements were not close enough. In the light of this condition, the leading members laid emphasis on changing the tendency of teaching behind closed doors. After the setting up of the "three farms," some of the teachers again took the other extreme and regardless of the nature of the lesson and without taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions laid emphasis on being on the scene, and thought that by doing so they were linking up theory with reality. Consequently many of the lessons were moved from one place to another and the result was far from satisfactory. The leading members grasping these seeds again carried out an education guarding against the tendency toward formalism. Because of the attention paid by the leading members to grasping the different tendencies for the different stages, there is an outstanding improvement in the quality of cultural lessons.

- By the Wen-an Hsien Cultural and Education Bureau, Hopei Province

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PRODUCT QUALITY

Exert Efforts To Raise Product Quality, Change in One Year the Situation of Long-Term Financial Losses

- Hangchow Municipal Silk Textile Mill establishes the overall viewpoint of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1972)

(NCNA Hangchow, April 20, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Not only large quantity, but good quality too, should be sought in making all products so that they are durable for wear and for use," the Party organization of Hangchow Municipal Hungweiping Silk Textile Mill, using Taching as an example perseveres in carrying out education on the mill's staff members and workers in ideology and political line, and exerts efforts to raise the quality of silk fabrics, thus changing the previous situation of raw material losses of the mill in the space of one year. Last year, this mill fulfilled all the state plans ahead of schedule, raised the rate of first-grade products to over 94 percent, saved 9,000 kilograms of raw material, and turned over 270,000 yuan in profit to the state. In the first quarter of this year, the rate of first-grade products was again raised to over 96 percent, exceeding the target set by the state.

Hungweiping Silk Textile Mill is a small factory employing over 500 persons and producing mainly such traditional silk fabrics as Hangchow gauze and Hangchow reeled pongee, using the Nungkung brand of silk for raw material which is spun from inferior grade cocoons by commune-run and brigade-run enterprises. The low quality of silk and the backward technological process adopted not only affected the quality of silk fabrics but also consumed a greater amount of raw material, thus increasing the cost of silk fabrics. Every year, it incurred raw material losses and had to receive a state subsidy as part of the capital fund to maintain production. When it was drawing up plans at the beginning of last year, this mill anticipated another loss of about 110,000 yuan.

With a view to tackling the problem of losses, the Party branch of this mill penetratingly unfolded education in ideology and political line, organized all to study the general line for building socialism, learned from the experience of Tach'ing, thus enabling the broad masses of staff members and workers to receive profound education and to raise their consciousness of making a good job of production for the revolution.

What should be grasped first in order to change the situation of raw material losses? Everyone held that the quality level of Nungkung silk would directly affect the quality of silk fabrics, but they failed to assist actively the commune-run enterprises in the past, thinking that the raising of quality of Nungkung silk was the business of the commune-run enterprises.

This was due to the mill's lack of the viewpoint of the overall situation, and to its viewing socialist cooperative relationship merely as a relationship between production and supply.

Everyone further realized that the state-run economy had the responsibility of assisting the commune-run enterprises to develop production. Accordingly, this mill organized a special team with the mill's leadership member as its leader. The team made over 20 trips to carry out investigations at 10 brigade-run Nungkung silk mills in the four hsien of Chiahsing and Haining, and publicized the great significance of raising product quality. In the course of investigation and research, members of the team discovered that Nungkung Silk Mill in the Chiahsing area was comparatively better run and the quality of silk was relatively higher. So they promptly summed up the experience of this mill for popularization to other areas, and organized everyone to visit the mill and learn from it. When they found that some Nungkung silk mills were having difficulties in equipment and in maintenance, they devised various ways to render assistance, processed machine accessories and innovated equipment for these mills. They also invited the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Nungkung silk mills to visit the textile mill, enabling the poor and lower-middle peasants to further understand the close relations between the two technological processes of silk reeling and silk weaving, and to understand how to actively raise the quality of filature silk. These methods enabled them to achieve good results. After visiting the silk textile mill, many Nungkung silk mills immediately adopted measures to improve equipment and strengthen production management, raise operational technique, strictly carry out quality testing systems, thereby raising the quality of silk and providing a favorable condition for raising the quality of silk fabrics.

Simultaneous with the raising of quality of silk of the commune-run and brigade-run Nungkung silk mills, Hungweiping Silk Textile Mill also actively educated the mill's workers to establish the viewpoint of the overall situation in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and to discover causes, and devise methods in order to raise product quality by exerting efforts in the spheres of industrial management and technology. This textile mill had in the past used the backward technological process of water spinning of silk to weave fabrics. This technological process was liable to cause various types of spots on the silk fabrics, affecting the quality of products and consuming large amounts of material.

In spite the workers' demand for making innovation, the textile mill had all along considered it as a "traditional technological process" and refrained from making any changes. This time, the Party branch and the revolutionary committee relied on the masses, and were determined to innovate the technological process and to raise product quality. After making repeated experiments, the staff members and workers finally succeeded in changing water spinning of silk into dry spinning of silk, thus basically eliminating the various kinds of spots caused by the water spinning. The staff members and workers also made a concerted effort to innovate equipment and machines, strengthen the management of various processes, establish

and strengthen the quality testing of products as well as various regulations and systems for the maintenance of machines. With a view to raising product quality, many workers changed work shifts ahead of time schedules, strengthened itinerant check-up of quality, so as to insure quality.

As a result of the afore-mentioned methods, this mill has not only raised product quality but also greatly raised the workers' labor productivity. At the end of last year, the rate of first-grade Hangchow gauze of this mill was raised to 99.5 percent from the January rate of 92.8 percent, and the rate of first-grade Hangchow reeled pongee was raised to 96.99 percent from the January level of 86 percent, both surpassing the mill's highest records since the inception of the mill. The raising of quality of raw silk materials and the reduction in the quantity of material consumption have in turn lowered the cost of production, thus completely changing the long-term situation of business losses at this mill.

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COAL MINING

Read and Study Seriously, Concretely Carry Out Struggle-Criticism-Transformation

- Party committee of the No. 2 Mining Administrative Bureau of Shihtsuishan, Ninghsia, ceaselessly heightens consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1972)

(According to NCNA Yinchuan, April 21, 1972) The Party committee of the No. 2 Mining Administrative Bureau of Shihtsuishan, Ninghsia, carries out reading and study seriously in relation to reality, uses Marxist-Leninist stands, viewpoints, and methods in tackling new problems that come up ceaselessly in the course of struggle-criticism-transformation, thus promoting the development of revolution and production.

Some time last year, many subordinate units of this Bureau carried out their work with remarkable results whereas the output of the coal washing plant lagged behind. Where was the problem? Some said that the main cause was the serious attrition of the machines, which functioned abnormally. The Bureau Party committee dispatched a deputy secretary and a member of its standing committee to stay on-the-spot at the coal washing plant. They adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: "All conclusions should be drawn at the final stage of investigation of the situation and not in the initial stage," joined the leadership members of this plant as soon as they arrived in the plant to penetrate into the workshops and conscientiously make investigation and research. They discovered that the reason of this plant's lagging behind in production was that a number of young workers failed to observe labor discipline due to the influence of the extreme "Left" mentality, as well as their failure to strictly observe the maintenance system for equipment. But the cadres had fears of committing the mistake of "controls, restrictions and repressions" once again, dared neither to grasp nor to exercise control.

To deal with this problem, responsible comrades of the Bureau Party committee joined other leadership members of this plant in studying seriously "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "State and Revolution" as well as Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and used the basic viewpoints of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat to analyze these problems. This enabled everyone to realize that the imposition of revolutionary discipline and the strengthening of enterprise management were a necessity for developing socialist production and for consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and were essentially different from the bourgeois "controls, restrictions and repressions." They also expressed their determination to dare to grasp production, grasp discipline and grasp enterprise management for the sake of the revolution. After the elevation of cognition, they aroused the masses to relentlessly criticize anarchism, formulate job responsibility systems as well as such rational regulations and systems as the

continuous shift system which resulted in rapid improvement in production. During the first quarter of this year, this plant overfulfilled its production plans ahead of schedule.

Following the incessant and penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, new cadres matured one group after another and took up leadership positions. How could they be helped to grow up faster? The Party committee, adhering to Mao's teaching: "We must pay attention so that they won't separate from the masses and from production and so that they will carry on their work," constantly assists new cadres to seriously read Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works with reference to ideological reality. When the new cadres make some achievements, the Party committee would encourage them and advise them not to show conceit and not to separate from the masses. When the new cadres make mistakes and show shortcomings, the Party committee would point them out in good time, educate them patiently and help them ardently.

New cadre Chou Hsing-chun was a coal miner. After being elected a member of the autonomous region Party committee and of the Shihtsuishan municipal Party committee as well as vice chairman of the mine revolutionary committee, he assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works, working actively. He set aside a third of his time to return to his unit to extract coal, thus preserving the natural characteristics of an ordinary worker. The Bureau Party promptly committee commended his deeds, which set an example for the new cadres. At present, this Bureau's new cadres are maturing rapidly, playing a greater role in revolution and production.

The Party committee of the No. 2 Mining Administrative Bureau of Shihtsuishan also pays attention to combining serious reading with the summing up of experiences of struggle-criticism-transformation, raises perceptual knowledge to the height of rational knowledge, and ceaselessly heightens its standards in Marxism-Leninism and in Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Bureau's No. 3 mine was completed and put into operation at the end of 1968. The geological structure there was intricate with intersecting faults, and the coal seam often contained large rocks, so people called it a "fish-head" mine. Some people asserted that it would take at least five years before the No. 3 mine could reach the designed standard.

Combining the realities of struggle-criticism-transformation, the mine Party committee and revolutionary committee organized the broad masses of workers to seriously study Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction," "On Practice," studied the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" and Tach'ing's experience, penetratingly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and aroused the socialist incentive on the part of the workers, cadres and technical personnel of the entire mine. They combined revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude, organized "three-in-one" teams to penetrate into every gallery under the shaft in order to meticulously make investigation and research, make clear the laws of geological changes, and draw up practical proposals for transforming the shafts.

The workers used Tach'ing workers as examples, displayed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," waged three fierce battles, thus enabling the mine to reach the designed annual output capacity in 1970. In 1971 it fulfilled the annual coal output target and the tunnelling yardage target 51 days and 71 days respectively ahead of schedules. In the course of summing up this mine's experience, the Bureau Party committee realized more profoundly that the basic question of industrial construction was a question of ideology and line. Only by conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and by penetratingly unfolding criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, would it be possible to really learn the experience of Tach'ing and build the mines well in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The Bureau Party committee popularizes the experience of the No. 3 mine with great fanfare, thus promoting the Bureau's revolution and production.

As a result of its integration with reality in relentlessly grasping reading and study, the Party committee of the No. 2 Mining Administrative Bureau of Shihtsuishan has penetratingly unfolded line education and resolutely implemented the Party's policy, enabling the situation of revolution and production to become better and better. Last year, the entire Bureau overfulfilled its coal output target and the tunnelling yardage target ahead of schedule, reached the state specifications for various economic and technical targets such as labor productivity and shaft timber consumption. In the first quarter of this year, it again overfulfilled the state plans ahead of schedule, and fulfilled 25.4 percent of the annual coal output target.

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Southern Kiangsu Coal Fields Report Expansion

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 23, 1972)

twenty new pairs of shafts are in operation at the coal fields in the southern part of kiangsu province, east china, after three years of hard work. fortysix other pairs of shafts are still under construction and some are expected to go into production soon.

coal production has increased steadily year after year since 1969 when only three pairs of small shafts were operating. output in 1970 was 3.8 times that of 1969, and production was again up by 98 per cent in 1971. this year's first quarter's output was 74 per cent more than the corresponding 1971 period.

the mining area will be able to produce several million tons of coal a year when construction is completed.

the southern part of kiangsu had to depend on northern provinces for coal only a few years ago. the coal fields now supply the local population with coal for daily consumption and meet part of the needs in local industry and agriculture. it provided a considerable amount of coal in recent years for industries in the cities of nanking, chenkiang, changchou and suchou.

the kiangsu provincial party committee pays great attention to the construction at the coal fields. many leading comrades have been to the construction sites on investigation tours. a number of able cadres were transferred to lead the work.

the mining area also gets help from coal mines and prospecting teams in heilungkiang, anhwei, shansi and inner mongolia and northern kiangsu. an engineer corps under the chinese people's liberation army nanking units came to help. all this contributed to the speedy construction at the coal field. several old mines which had been closed by renegade liu shao-chi and his agents were put back into operation and new mines were opened.

the workers, cadres and technicians showed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in the course of opening the coal fields and overcame many difficulties.

at the site of the no. one pit of the chinglungshan coal mine, the cadres and workers followed the example of the taching oil workers. they built matshed housing on barren slopes and worked with hammers and chisels to start the pit. the work began and was completed and mining started all within the same year.

the workers and technicians made many technical innovations. at the hsiaolishan coal mine alone, 18 important technical innovations were introduced in a year by a team of mechanics and electricians. many machines and parts were made which accelerated coal field construction.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

East China Province Makes Rapid Progress in Light Industry

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 24, 1972)

east china's chekiang province reported a 3.2 per cent increase in the value of light industrial output in the first quarter of the year over the same 1971 period.

it reported considerable increases in the output and variety of chemical fibers, paper, sewing machines, bicycles and leather.

coastal chekiang has mild weather and fertile soil. in addition to grain, cotton, silk cocoons and tea, the province has a variety of local products and aquatic products. all this provides favourable conditions for developing light industry. however, because of kuomintang reactionary rule and imperialist plunder before liberation, chekiang's underdeveloped light industry was in constant decline.

the party organizations at all levels in the province have paid attention to expanding light industry since liberation. inspired by the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and people's communes, the province has, since 1958, put up many light industrial enterprises in addition to expanding its textile and paper industries. it now has scores of light industrial branches, including textiles, paper, foodstuff, plastics and glassware. it now produces over 6,000 light industrial items, including woollen fabrics, knitting wool, rayon, chemical fibers, clocks and watches, electric bulbs, sewing machines, bicycles and canned food. some of these products are exported to 120 countries and regions.

chekiang's 1971 value of light industrial output was 11 times that of 1949, the year of liberation. it was 38 per cent more than that of 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution started. these increases help the state accumulate funds for construction.

in developing light industry, the province makes good use of local resources. the province's industrial enterprises were in a few cities with fair communication facilities before liberation. industrial enterprises are now spread out on the plain, in hilly regions and on islands. a centre of chinese sericulture, the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain now has filatures in all counties and various people's communes. starting from scratch, the hilly regions in western chekiang and coastal areas in southern chekiang now have many light industrial branches, including cotton textile, silk, paper, leather, ceramics, battery and plastics. sugarcane growing chinhua and wenchou regions set up three refineries in 1971, with a daily capacity of 200 tons.

the province has also made rapid progress in traditional art handicrafts. in recent years, chekiang stone carvings of superb craftsmanship, exquisite wood carvings, embroidery, lace, straw and bamboo ware have been exported to various parts of the world. the province's value of art handicraft articles in 1971 was 15 times that of 1949.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Agricultural Scientific Experiments in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 24, 1972)

a mass campaign for scientific experiment is developing in the rural areas of southwest china's szechwan province. it has stimulated farm production.

over 30 good rice strains have been bred and popularized in the past two years. in addition, good strains of rapeseed, wheat, maize, peanut, cotton and sugar-cane have been bred. bacterial fertilizer, hormones and microbes are being produced and applied on a wide scale.

double-cropping rice acreage has more than doubled in the province. total grain output last year hit an all-time high, apart from good harvest of cotton, rapeseed, sugar-cane, cured tobacco and jute.

party organizations at all levels have summed up and spread successful experience in scientific farming. helped by leading bodies, various communes and production brigades have set up stations or groups to carry out scientific experiment, which are composed mainly of poor and lower-middle peasants and include cadres, scientific workers and educated youth. such bodies come close to 200,000 in the province.

the mass campaign is guided by the "eight-point charter" for agriculture, which covers soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management. it has been conducted in the light of local conditions, with efforts centred on soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control and use of good seed. fine results have been achieved.

seventy per cent of the province is rolling and hilly land. much of the farmland is on steep slopes of poor soil and used to suffer from shortage of water. to cope with this situation, efforts were made to enrich the soil, build ponds, reservoirs and other works, and plant trees to conserve water and soil. in 1971 and this

spring alone, over 233,000 hectares of land were improved. part of the one-time unproductive land has been changed into fields that give high, stable yields.

soil improvement, use of good rice strains and water conservancy works have accelerated the transformation of farming methods.

many places in the province used to grow tall-stalked rice and reaped one crop a year. stocky strains have been popularized and multiple-cropping area has been expanded in the past two years. the three counties of kuanghan, luhsien and shuangliu enlarged the area of double-cropping paddy fields more than ten times in 1971 by adopting early-ripening rice strains and cold-resisting late rice strains and transplanting seedlings with root-soil. output increased. drawing on their experience, the whole province expanded its double-cropping rice area to 670,000 hectares this spring.

agricultural scientists from many research institutes have helped set up scientific research centres in communes and production brigades. while taking part in production and receiving re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they engage in scientific experiments with the peasants in accordance with local conditions. the provincial academy of agricultural sciences has since 1968 sent over 80 scientific workers to communes and brigades in 17 counties. they have cultivated new strains of rice, rapeseed, maize, wheat, cotton and other crops with the aid of peasants and under the leadership of local party organizations. when popularized, the new strains generally raise output by ten to twenty per cent.

SPRING FARMING

Busy Spring Farming in Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 23, 1972)

the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, is busy with spring farming in an effort to top last year's per-hectare yield of 8.2 tons.

while carrying on their tradition of hard work with their hands and shoulders, the tachai peasants are using more machines. fertilizer is hauled uphill to the terraced fields by electrically-operated cables. a bulldozer helps level hilltops to create new fields.

following chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", the cadres and peasants last winter reviewed their experience in winning 19 consecutive years of good harvests since agricultural cooperation in 1953. they attributed all their achievements to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the study helped further raise their consciousness of

class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and added to their enthusiasm in preparing for spring farming.

Led by the party branch, the cadres and peasants braved severe cold to level four hilltops, including one 32 metres high, 50 metres wide and half a kilometre long, in three months last winter. thirty scattered plots in gullies or on slopes were linked into much larger tracts of land by filling up the gullies.

responding to chairman mao's call "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the cadres have studied hard to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they recognize that in order to stick to the materialist stand of reflection a cadre must take part in production while leading it.

throughout the spring farming season, the brigade party branch secretary, chen yung-kuei, has worked in the fields with the commune members, giving directions and solving problems on the spot. all party branch committee members have followed suit. as a result, the tasks for spring farming, though much heavier this year than last, have been fulfilled ahead of time.

with a high sense of responsibility to the cause of revolution, tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants did their best to make a good start for this year's production.

when spring farming preparations were under way, many plots of newly created land were still of raw soil. to turn the soil mellow and make the seedlings grow with full stand all in a month was a challenge to this brigade of 80 families. fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, the peasants dug up the mellow soil scattered on the slopes and mixed it with the raw soil. cinder and organic fertilizer were added to increase its fertility. the soil was ploughed six times by tractor and draught animals before sowing.

YOUNG WORKERS

Younger Generation of Industrial Workers Come to Fore in Hopei Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 24, 1972)

a younger generation of industrial workers has come to the fore in hopei province, north china, nurtured by mao tsetung thought. full of vigour, they work alongside experienced workers to make contributions to china's socialist revolution and construction.

aim at technical perfection

chao hsiao-kuang became a furnace worker at the shihchiachuang iron and steel plant three years ago, when he was a young red guard. helped by veteran workers,

he made fast progress politically and technically and in two years' time he was appointed head of a furnace crew. he has mastered such basic skills as tapping and regulating air pressure and temperature. he has also solved a number of technical problems in the course of production.

veteran workers often tell him: "the party and state have entrusted us with the task of operating the furnace. we are responsible to the people and must turn out more and better iron." chao hsiao-kuang was determined to master the skill of a furnace worker for the sake of the revolution. he learned from veteran workers both on and off work shift. he would call on veteran workers at their homes and ask them to explain technical matters to him. he soon became a proficient worker. he studied theoretical knowledge in his spare time.

after he became head of the furnace crew, he followed the example of the old crew head and paid close attention to every part of the furnace and inspected the meters for the slightest changes in reading, like a vigilant soldier on sentry.

taking over from the last shift one day, he found the furnace temperature lower than normal. if no measures were taken, the heat of iron would be defective, and the furnace would need a major overhaul. he discussed the matter with the crew members, drew on their experience and took steps immediately to restore everything to normal. afterwards, he invited veteran workers to help them sum up the experience.

run factory with diligence and thrift

in a corner of the machine repair shop of the paoting no. 482 factory are neatpiles of screw caps, iron shavings, bits of steel tubing, worn-out gears and other discarded material. workers often come to pick up a piece or two to be processed for re-use. these scraps were collected and sorted by a dozen young workers led by chang hsi-o, a committee member of the shop's communist youth league branch.

after she came to the factory, chang hsi-o was impressed by the old workers' diligence and thrift in their work. trying to emulate them, she and some other young workers started by collecting discarded cotton yarn waste which had been used to clean the latnes. instead of using caustic soda which is much needed by industry, they prepared some clayey earth and water and mixed it with the greasy cotton waste. when dried they did away with the earth and washed the waste, thus removing the grease on it. working like this in their spare time for two years, they have helped reduce the shop's consumption of cotton yarn by 50 to 75 per cent per month.

chang hsi-o cherishes the lathe she operates like the apple of her eye. after a day's work, she always cleans the lathe from spindle to base.

from time to time, she goes to the scrap iron heap in the factory compound to pick out everything that may be useful. one day she went by a newly filled pit and caught sight of some chips of wood. she called

together some other young people to discuss the matter. they decided to turn up the filled-in pit. after working for five after-lunch breaks, they recovered a small cartful of wood chips that was sent to the canteen as firewood.

devoted to people, risking life for others

building worker chao chan-chun's heroism in the face of danger is talked about in the paoting administrative region.

an explosion was set to go off at noon one day last winter. when chao chan-chun lit the fuse of the last explosives on the mountain slope, he caught sight of a car packed with peasant workers driving up from the foot of the mountain. he waved his arms and shouted at the top of his voice: "keep away exclamation keep away exclamation" but the time was passing and the fuse would soon touch off all 14 explosives. chao chan-chun decided in the minute to defuse the explosives. he rushed back and quickly removed the fuses one by one. when he reached the last one, he stumbled over a stone. however, he got up quickly and tugged at the fuse with all his might. the fuse came out with the detonator, which exploded in the air as soon as he threw it away. a serious accident was avoided.

chao chan-chun joined the no. 3 work brigade of the taochiao company, hopei province, in september 1970. he was inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the veteran workers. with their help, he has conscientiously studied chairman mao's works and paid attention to learning from the good thinking and style of work of the veterans. he went to a new worksite on a snow-covered mountain slope with a work team shortly afterwards. it was icy cold and there were only two sheds at the foot of the mountain. on reaching the worksite, chao chan-chun rushed to a shed and picked a good place for himself while the cadres and veteran workers put their luggages on the floor or near the door. that night, the cadres and veteran workers let all young workers sleep on beds and they spent the night on the floor. the party branch secretary of the team had a heart-to-heart talk with chao chan-chun next evening. he first praised chao for his outstanding work and then pointed out what was wrong in his thinking. the secretary compared chao chan-chun's action on the day before with the concept of putting public interest before self-interest as shown in the attitude of the veteran workers. he encouraged chao chan-chun to study chairman mao's article "serve the people" again and foster a revolutionary world outlook.

the party branch secretary's words touched chao chan-chun to the quick. he recognized his selfishness. he came to understand that being a worker does not mean that he has the advanced ideology of the proletariat. he pledged to redouble his effort to revolutionize his world outlook. with the education by the party organization, he made great progress. he often got up at midnight to sweep snow away to help ease the next day's work and he often rose early to get water for other comrades.

in bitter cold the work team had undertaken a project along a river. machines could not be used because of the geological conditions. led by the party branch, chao chan-chun joined other workers working in the cold water and did the task well.

FILM SHOWS

Film Showing Popularized in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 23, 1972)

film showing is being popularized in tibet under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art. the autonomous region now has more than 170 film projection teams, at least one for each county. each administrative region has a film distributing station. many cinemas have been built in cities.

there was only one cinema in tibet before liberation. it was in lhasa and was exclusively for the reactionary ruling class. after the democratic reform in 1959, the party and the people's government paid attention to popularizing film showing as a means of political education and recreation. projecting equipment was brought in and film distributing and projecting centres set up. most of the staff in these centres are sons and daughters of emancipated serfs.

keeping in mind chairman mao's teaching: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle", the film distributors and projecting teams seriously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to raise their consciousness of serving the people. they go far to mountain villages and pastoral areas to show films. they dub films in tibetan and arrange film shows in the light of the needs of revolution and production in different localities.

when damshung county started building a hydro-electric station last year, the county projecting team showed the full length documentary film "hungqni canal". the revolutionary spirit displayed by the canal builders in honan province was a tremendous encouragement for the local people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Foreign Minister Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 23, 1972)

mohammed mussa shafiq, afghan minister of foreign affairs, and his party left here by special plane today on a visit to kwangchow in the company of yen cheng-chang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry. afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky left by the same plane.

the afghan foreign minister and his party arrived here yesterday by special plane from shanghai. hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished afghan guests yesterday evening.

on their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the distinguished afghan guests were welcomed and seen off at the aircort by leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee and departments concerned, including hsieh cheng-hao, wang shih-chuan and ma hsiang-kuang.

during their stay here, the distinguished guests visited a factory and an exhibition of artistic handicraft works, and viewed scenic spots and sites of historical interest.

Afghan Foreign Minister Leaves Kwangchow for Home After Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 24, 1972)

mohammed mussa shafiq, afghan minister of foreign affairs, and his party concluded a friendly visit to china and left kwangchow by train for home today.

they were seen off at the railway station by chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang yen, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

present at the station were yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky, who accompanied the distinguished guests on their tour of southern china.

the distinguished afghan guests arrived here from hangchow by special plane yesterday. provincial revolutionary committee vice-chairman chao tzu-yang gave a banquet in their honour in the evening.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Construction Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1972)

chang pin, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the ministry of construction of albania with emin mystiu, vice-minister of construction, as leader and professor petrit nadovicka as deputy leader.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the embassy, attended.

present at the banquet were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including chung yu-yi, peng kuang-wei, chou ping, lu ping, li pen-hai, liu ai-jan and yu chin-chi.

speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, vice-minister chang pin and vice-minister emin mystiu toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and albania.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Sofia

(NCNA-English Sofia, Apr. 23, 1972)

chen chieh, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air yesterday afternoon.

he was seen off at the airport by k. kozmov, head of the bulgarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and others. chinese ambassador to bulgaria chao chin was also present to see him off.

the chinese government trade delegation yesterday morning laid a wreath at the mausoleum of georgi dimitrov, the great leader of the bulgarian people.

chinese ambassador chao chin gave a reception yesterday on the signing of the 1972 goods exchange and payments agreement between china and bulgaria. all members of the chinese delegation attended the reception.

bulgarian vice-minister of foreign trade k. kozmov was present at the reception.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Naval Vessel "Esmeralda" Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 22, 1972)

training ship "esmelarda" of the navy of the republic of chile arrived in shanghai this afternoon on a friendly visit to china. the crew received a warm welcome from commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, militiamen and local people.

shanghai port today was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and chile. a streamer of welcome on the wharf building spelt out in chinese and spanish "we warmly welcome chilean training ship 'esmelarda' to shanghai exclamation" thousands of p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen, red guards and other people lined the wharf to greet the chilean vessel.

when captain raul lopez silva, captain of the training ship, and officers and men landed, they were given a warm welcome by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hsueh-ching, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. navy; chen shih-fa, deputy commander

of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison; and leading members of departments concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, including feng kuo-chu, tien tso-cheng, tu piao, yang hsin-ya, chang chen-ya, cheng hui-yi, liu chi-min, ma ching-po. hosts and guests exchanged cordial handshakes. welcoming crowds beat drums and gongs and shouted "long live the friendship between the people of china and chile exclamation" armed militiamen stood in salute. young people danced and waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers to convey to the distinguished chilean guests from the other coast of the pacific the friendly feelings of the people and armymen in shanghai for the people and armymen of chile.

kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china, and his wife, made a special trip to shanghai to meet the guests.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shanghai garrison and the east china sea fleet gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the crew of the chilean vessel. revolutionary committee vice-chairman wang hung-wen and captain raul lopez silva proposed toasts at the banquet.

wang hung-wen said: "our distinguished chilean guests today bring treasured friendship of the chilean people and army for the shanghai people and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai. we are greatly elated over this." he noted: "the chilean people have been waging unremitting struggles against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism. under the leadership of president salvador allende gossens, the heroic chilean people have been continuously advancing in recent years in their struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and for developing national economy. we regard the victories of the chilean people as our own and rejoice over them. we sincerely wish the chilean people ever new victories."

captain lopez said: "we have come to shanghai as representatives of our people, and have been warmly welcomed by chinese people's liberation armymen, militiamen, red guards and masses. we will keep all this in our hearts and bring it back to our motherland, to our people. we know the chinese people are a people with a tradition of struggle and so are the shanghai people. we have a common struggle. the struggle for defending the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea is our common struggle. although chile and china are separated by the vast pacific ocean, we are linked by ties of friendship."

after the banquet, the distinguished guests from chile saw an acrobatic show presented by shanghai artists.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Berlin

(NCNA-English Berlin, Apr. 23, 1972)

chen chieh, head of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here yesterday.

he was met at the airport by kurt fenzke, head of the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic and vice-minister of foreign economy, and dietrich lemke, director of a department of the ministry of foreign economy.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to the g.d.r., and members of the chinese government trade delegation already here were also present.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Most Warmly Greet 2nd Anniversary of Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, and pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, most warmly greeting the second anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. the message reads in full as follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front,

his excellency nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

his excellency huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

on the occasion of the second anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, we express, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, our warmest congratulations to you and to the three heroic peoples of indochina fighting at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples is a brilliant milestone in the three indochinese peoples' united resistance against u.s. aggression. under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples, sharing their hatred against the common enemy, supporting and assisting one another and fighting shoulder to shoulder, have in the past two years defeated all the military and political schemes of the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, dealt heavy blows at the u.s. imperialist programmes of "khmerization", "laotianization" and "vietnamization" and won splendid victories. by your victories, you have not only carried the indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage, but also made important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world.

at present, u.s. imperialism is undertaking new military adventures in the indochina battlefield in an attempt to retake the old road of war escalation and expansion. but in the face of the three indochinese peoples who are united and persisting in struggle, all military adventures of u.s. imperialism are doomed to failure. making persistent efforts and advancing valiantly, the three heroic indochinese peoples will surely surmount all difficulties and hardships and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the chinese people and the three indochinese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. determinedly following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national

salvation. so long as u.s. imperialism and its lackeys do not stop their war of aggression against indochina and the national aspirations of the indochinese peoples are not realized, the chinese people will do their utmost to support and assist your struggle. we will forever unite together, fight together and win victory together with the peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, april 24, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrades Mao Tsetung, Chou En-lai Send Message to Comrade Kim Il Sung Warmly Greeting 40th Anniversary of Founding of Korean People's Revolutionary Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, warmly greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army. the message reads:

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

pyongyang

on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the glorious korean people's revolutionary army, we wish to express our warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

the korean people's revolutionary army which you personally built up 40 years ago was the first revolutionary armed force representing the national aspirations of the entire korean people. under your direct leadership, this heroic armed contingent of the people, holding high the banner of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and relying closely on the broad masses of the korean people, bravely, staunchly and indomitably persevered in armed resistance against japan in the most difficult years of fighting japanese imperialism, and performed noble deeds for the cause of the independence and liberation of korea.

after liberation, the korean people and the korean people's army, carrying on and developing the glorious tradition and revolutionary spirit of the korean people's revolutionary army, have courageously fought and seized victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs; in socialist revolution and socialist construction, they have been advancing in big strides in the "chollima" spirit and building their fatherland into an ever more prosperous and strong country.

by its heroic struggle, the korean people's revolutionary army not only wrote a brilliant chapter in the history of the korean people's revolutionary struggles, but also gave valuable proletarian internationalist support and assistance to the chinese people in their war of resistance against japan. in the protracted struggles against the common enemies, the chinese and korean peoples have forged a profound militant friendship. this friendship, being cemented with blood in arduous struggles and based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, is firm and unbreakable.

may the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean peoples be evergreen. may the korean people win continuous new victories in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the independent, peaceful unification of their fatherland.

mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, april 24, 1972

Chinese Government Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1972)

a government military delegation of the people's republic of china left peking for pyongyang by special plane this morning to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army at the invitation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

leader of the delegation is chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and deputy leader is hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the p.l.a. navy.

members of the delegation are peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; and wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea (already in pyongyang).

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau, and vice-chairman of the military commission, of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; keng piao, member, and head of the international liaison department, of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache of the korean embassy in peking.

present at the airport were:

su yu, vice-minister of national defence; chang tsai-chien and wang hsin-ting, deputy chiefs of general staff of the p.l.a.; and leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison chang chih-ming, chang ling-hsin, wang ti-kang, wu fei-lin, pan yen, tsao li-huai, liang pu, chang ta-chih, wu hsin-chuan, sung ching-sheng, lin pin, chen shih-chu, tsui ping, liu hsien-chuan, sung wei-shih, tung chen-piao, wu chao-tung, chen hsien-fei, chang yun-lung, wu chung, yang chun-sheng, wei po-ting, yuan hua-ping and yin tso-chen; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ra wen-po, wang kuo-chuan, huang tso-chen and tsao ke-chiang.

korean ambassador hyun jun keuk gave a send-off banquet yesterday in honour of the chinese government military delegation.

Chinese Government Military Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 23, 1972)

a government military delegation of the people's republic of china arrived here by special plane this noon at the invitation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army.

the leader of the delegation is chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and the deputy leader of the delegation is hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-minister of national defence, and commander of the p.l.a. navy.

the members of the delegation are peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; and wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were comrade pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet; army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; colonel general han ik su, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and director of the general political bureau of the k.p.a.; colonel generals chi byong hak and kim dae hong, members of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-ministers of national defence; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence; lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the k.p.a.; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the k.p.a.; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kim gwan soo, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; ho ryon suk, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and others.

present also on the occasion were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, wang yu-chih, member of the delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy. ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission, was also present.

present also on the occasion were ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and military attaches of a number of embassies here.

when chen hsi-lien, leader, hsiao ching-kuang, deputy leader, of the delegation and other chinese comrades alighted from the plane, comrades pak sung chul, o jin u and others stepped forward and vigorously shook hands with and embraced them. korean children presented bouquets to the chinese guests. then, the chinese government military delegation accompanied by the korean comrades-in-arms reviewed a guard of honour and met the welcoming crowd. amid the band music, the commanders and fighters of the korean people's army and masses from all walks of life in pyongyang lining on the airport waved bouquets, expressing warm welcome to their intimate comrades-in-arms from their fraternal neighbour. this manifested the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples and armies of korea and china.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Government Military Delegation

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 24, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received the chinese government military delegation this morning. the delegation leader is chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and its deputy leader is hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the p.l.a. navy.

comrade kim il sung had very cordial and friendly conversations with the comrades of the chinese delegation.

other members of the chinese government military delegation present on the occasion were: peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; and wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea.

present on the occasion on the korean side were: army general choe hyon, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of national defence of the d.p.r.k.; army

general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; and lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence.

also present was li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

"Military Banner, Victorious Road" -- Warmly Greet 40th Anniversary of Founding of Korean People's Revolutionary Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily" today published a joint editorial entitled "militant banner, victorious road" in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army. the editorial reads in full as follows:

april 25 is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army. on this glorious festive day, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, cherishing profound revolutionary friendship, extend warm congratulations and lofty militant salute to the fraternal korean people and the korean people's army.

guided by marxism-leninism, comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, founded the first revolutionary armed force in korea -- the korean people's revolutionary army -- 40 years ago. this army comes from and works for the people; the sparks it kindled at the foot of the changpai mountains and on the banks of the yalu river represented the hope of the entire korean people and marked a new stage in the national liberation struggle of korea. the heroic korean people's revolutionary army has raised a militant banner and traversed a victorious road.

premier kim il sung, the korean people's great leader, has pointed out: "for our country to become a completely independent state it is therefore indispensable for her to have a mighty people's army capable of defending the country and people and repulsing any enemy invasion."

the korean people's revolutionary army is a staunch people's armed force. under the leadership of comrade kim il sung, this army, together with the korean people, finally overthrew the colonial rule of japanese fascism and founded the democratic people's republic of korea after a 15-year heroic fighting under most arduous conditions by bringing into full play their courageous and dauntless revolutionary spirit and relying on their own strength.

in the great fatherland liberation war against u.s. imperialist aggression, the korean people's army inherited and carried forward the glorious tradition of the people's revolutionary army, united as one with the korean people and, under the leadership of comrade kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, fought hard, bloody battles with indomitable heroism, defeated u.s. imperialism which styled itself as "invincible", and defended the independence and security of korea.

after the war, the korean people's army, following the instructions of premier kim il sung to get prepared against war at all times with rifle in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other, repeatedly smashed the armed provocations of u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the puppet clique in south korea, defended and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in korea and performed meritorious deeds in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the country.

the history of the revolutionary struggle of the korean people in the past 40 years amply proves that so long as an oppressed people build and continuously strengthen their revolutionary armed forces and persist in opposing armed counter-revolution with armed revolution under the correct leadership of a marxist-leninist party, they will be able to defeat any enemy, however strong it may be, establish people's political power, and, following the victory of the revolution, smash the schemes of aggression and subversion launched by imperialism and its running dogs, and consolidate and develop the fruits of revolution.

comrade kim il sung is the founder and brilliant commander of the korean people's army and the long-tested great leader of the korean people. under most difficult and complicated circumstances in struggle, comrade kim il sung has, in the past few decades, applied the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the korean revolution and led the party, army and people of korea in winning great victories both in revolution and in construction.

the just struggles of the people of various countries are a support to each other. the anti-japanese guerrilla war waged by the korean people was direct assistance to the chinese people's revolution and an encouragement to the oppressed nations of the east in their liberation struggles. the fatherland liberation war of the korean people defended the democratic people's republic of korea, safeguarded the security of china, and made an important contribution to peace in asia and the world. today, the democratic people's republic of korea is standing erect at the forefront of anti-imperialist struggle in the east and it is advancing victoriously along the road of socialism. this is also a tremendous inspiration and support to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the chinese people and people of other countries in the world. the chinese people will always remember the great internationalist assistance given to us by the korean people.

the revolutionary situation in korea and asia is becoming more and more excellent today. u.s. imperialism which is not reconciled to its defeat, however, is still occupying south korea. the pak jung hi puppet

clique is intensifying its military provocations against the northern part of korea and is busy making war preparations on the pretext of "threat of southward aggression" from the north. it is also trying to introduce japanese militarist forces into south korea. it can be said with certainty that any military adventure of the enemy will end in ignominious failure in face of the korean people and the korean people's army maintaining strict revolutionary vigilance.

the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has made persistent and unremitting efforts for easing tension on the korean peninsula and realizing independent peaceful unification of korea. the important proposal for promoting the peaceful unification of korea put forth recently by premier kim il sung has won warm response from the entire korean people and extensive support from world public opinion. the three-thousand-li beautiful land of korea will be reunified and all the korean people will have their reunion. this is a historical trend which nobody can retard.

the people and armies of china and korea are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. during the years of war against japanese imperialism, the fine sons and daughters of our two countries fought together in the forests and snow-capped mountains; during the war against u.s. imperialist aggression, the heroic sons and daughters of our two countries shed their blood together; in the great struggle for the building of socialism, too, the people of our two countries have supported each other and closely co-operated. the great friendship between the chinese and korean people which is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is a reliable guarantee for the defeat of the common enemies. the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, following the instructions of chairman mao, resolutely support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and their lackeys and for the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, and they will always be united, always fight together and be victorious together with their close korean comrades-in-arms.

Chinese Government Military Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 24, 1972)

comrade chen hsi-lien, leader, comrade hsiao ching-kuang, deputy leader, and all other members of the chinese government military delegation visited this morning mangyongdae, former residence of premier kim il sung. they were accompanied by lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence of korea, and officers of the people's army.

the korean comrades recounted the revolutionary deeds of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. the chinese comrades conscientiously visited the former residence of premier kim il sung and saw the exhibits there.

the comrades of the chinese delegation and the korean comrades had photos taken together.

at the end of the visit the delegation leader comrade chen hsi-lien made some remarks, saying, "we wish a long, long life to premier comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and the closest friend of the chinese people exclamation"

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, also accompanied the delegation during the visit.

Chinese Government Military Delegation Calls on Korean Minister of National Defense

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 24, 1972)

the chinese government military delegation called this morning on army general choe hyon, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the visit was paid by the delegation leader comrade chen hsi-lien, its deputy leader comrade hsiao ching-kuang, and its members comrades peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin and wang yu-chih.

present on the occasion on the korean side were army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence; and major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the k.p.a.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan accompanied the delegation during the visit.

comrades-in-arms of the two countries had cordial and friendly conversations.

CHINA AND US

US Senators Mansfield and Scott Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1972)

u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and mrs. mansfield and u.s. senate republican leader hugh scott and mrs. scott and their party left here by air this morning to visit shanghai and other places of china in the company of chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

they were seen off at the airport by chou pei-yuan and chiao kuan-hua, vice-presidents of the institute, hsieh fu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang wen-chin, wang ti-cheng, wang hsiao-yi and chu chuan-hsien.

Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-yao Meet American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with norman a. chance, professor of anthropology of university of connecticut of the united states, and mrs. chance.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned chou pei-yuan, yu li-chun, yueh tai-heng, chin li-sheng, hsueh yu-shan, wang chung-shu and hsi chen-huan.

prof. and mrs. chance are due to leave here tomorrow to visit tientsin, nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Memphis

(NCNA-English Memphis, Tennessee, Apr. 23, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation played a friendly match with the u.s. table tennis team here yesterday afternoon. this was the sixth match between the chinese and american table tennis players since the chinese delegation arrived in the united states on april 12.

the national flags of the two countries were hung at the mid-south stadium here with a streamer reading "warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation". after the band struck up the national anthems of the two countries, graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, introduced chuang tse-tung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, and other players to the several thousand spectators, who responded with warm applause.

ten games were played by the two teams and then the chinese players also gave two exhibition games, men's singles. at the end of the games, the spectators rose to their feet to give a standing ovation to the players of the two countries as they marched out of the stadium hand in hand.

interviewed by a local newspaper afterwards, chuang tse-tung said that "the u.s. team played very well today, we cordially congratulate them on their progress. we learn from each other and help each other."

before the friendly match, the chinese and american players practised together. they learned from each other and studied together the art and technique of playing table tennis.

today, the chinese table tennis delegation went sight-seeing in the tennessee valley and the city of memphis, accompanied by graham steenhoven and american table tennis players. they visited an iron plant, a soybean plant and a record studio as well as a children's hospital. the children patients of the hospital were very happy to have the chinese players visit them and asked them for their autographs. the chinese players had a friendly chat with the medical staff of the hospital, and played table tennis with several doctors and children patients. last night the chinese table tennis delegation had a boat-ride on the mississippi river. they were warmly greeted by some 600 passengers on board.

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived in memphis by special plane yesterday morning after concluding its visit to new york. the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by mayor wyeth chandler, bob benhen of the host committee, and representatives of various circles. a welcome ceremony was held at the airport. mayor chandler and chuang tse-tung spoke at the ceremony.

END

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